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Report of John Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal
Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice



Introduction

AS THE INVESTIGATIVE arm of the Department of Justice responsible for handling some 170 Federal matters, the FBI was confronted in the 1966 fiscal year by heavy demands upon its services. That these demands were met with new peaks of achievement is a tribute to the more than 15,000 FBI employees.

Convictions in FBI cases during the year totaled 13,023, a new high for any peacetime fiscal period. Almost 97 percent of the persons brought to trial in cases investigated by the FBI were convicted—88.8 percent on guilty pleas. Fines, savings and recoveries rose to a record \$253,634,881, a sum which exceeded the previous high by over \$18,000,000 and equaled a return of \$1.50 for every dollar appropriated for the FBI for the year.

The number of fugitives located by the FBI in the fiscal year rose to 14,323 including 20 whose names had appeared on the "Ten Most Wanted" list. A record 21,164 stolen motor vehicles which had been transported interstate were recovered in FBI cases during the year.

The FBI's drive against organized crime expanded greatly in the 1966 fiscal year. Increased penetration of this criminal conspiracy developed evidence for important prosecutions and disrupted many of its operations. Ninety-six convictions were recorded under the interstate gambling and racketeering laws which were enacted in 1961, and there were two convictions under the Sports Bribery Statute, the first since passage of the law in 1964. FBI informants provided valuable information during the year which led to the solution of many cases and the recovery of considerable stolen property. More than 206,000 items of information relating to criminal activities were disseminated to other law enforcement agencies by the FBI during the year. Much of this came from criminal informants.

FBI Agents continued to counter the operations of subversive elements in the United States. An attempt by Czechoslovakian agents to plant an electronic listening device in the office of a State Department official was thwarted during the year with the cooperation of the State Department and one of its employees acting as a double agent with the approval of his superiors.

The Communist Party, USA, stepped up its programs on all domestic fronts in the 1966 fiscal year in an effort to establish a broad base of support among noncommunists. The FBI kept appropriate Government agencies informed of the Party's operations, and a close check was also maintained on the activities of numerous communist front groups.

In keeping with its dedication to the professionalization of law enforcement, the FBI participated in a record 5,337 police training schools during the fiscal year which were attended by 163,149 officers. Two sessions of the FBI National Academy were also held, bringing the total number of graduates to 4,936.

New records were set in the FBI Laboratory and the FBI Identification Di-

vision in the 1966 fiscal period as thousands of agencies availed themselves of their cost-free services. The Laboratory received 218,265 specimens which required 284,304 examinations. A record total of 22,614 fugitives were identified by the Identification Division through fingerprint searches and, at year's end, the Division had 179,775,988 fingerprint cards in its files.

An all-time high of 635,336 persons toured FBI Headquarters during the 1966 fiscal year.



CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS



Combating Crime

THROUGHOUT the 1966 fiscal year a serious crime was committed, on the average, every 12 seconds. This massive challenge to law and order severely taxed the resources of the FBI and other law enforcement agencies.

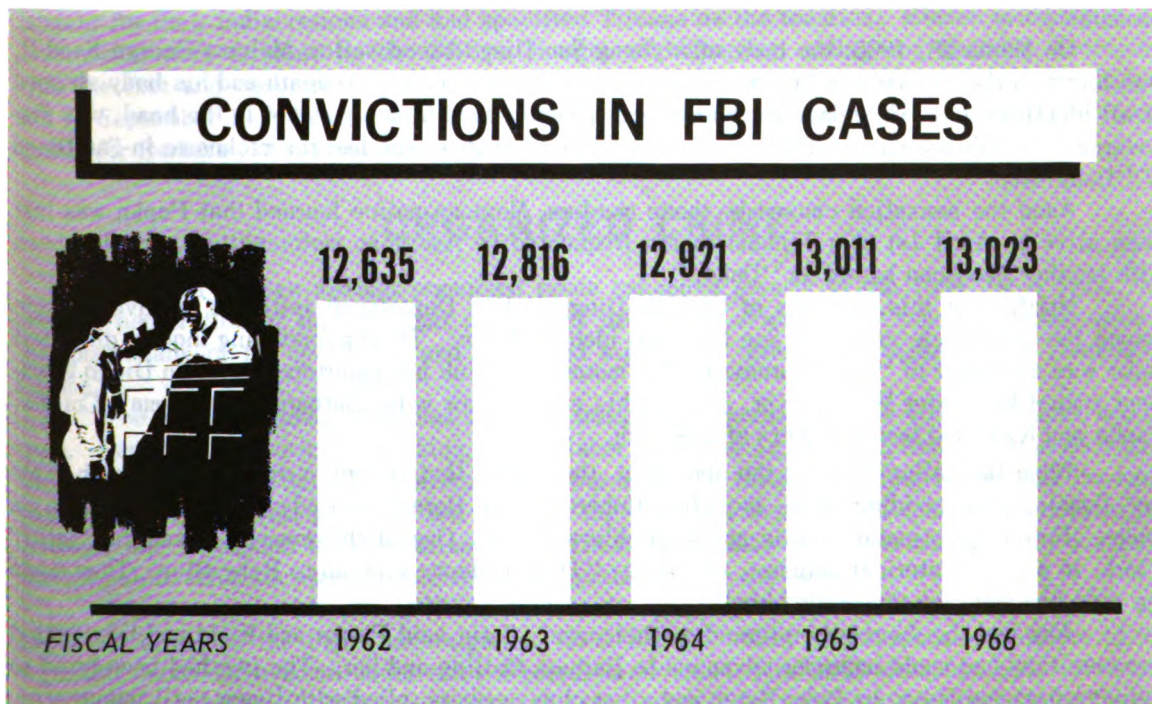
The FBI answered this challenge with new records of accomplishments in many areas of its criminal jurisdiction: more civil rights cases were handled than in any previous year; a six percent increase over 1965 was recorded in the number of Federal fugitives apprehended; and a record number of 21,164 stolen motor vehicles were recovered in cases investigated by the FBI.

Convictions in FBI cases numbered 13,023 in fiscal year 1966, the highest total for any peacetime year. Almost 97 percent of the persons brought to trial in cases investigated by the FBI were convicted – 88.8 percent on guilty pleas – and over 38,000 years in actual, suspended and probationary sentences were imposed by the courts along with \$3,285,180 in fines.

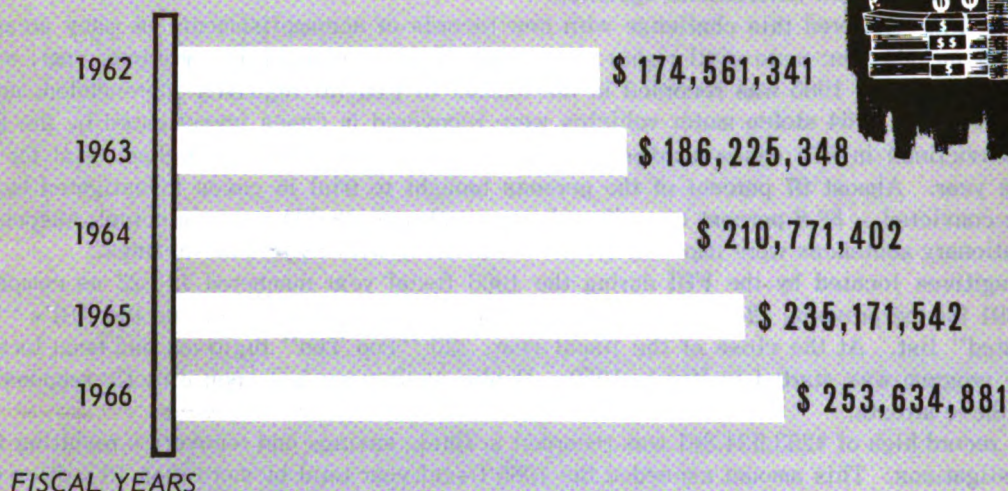
Fugitives located by the FBI during the 1966 fiscal year numbered 14,323 as compared with 13,491 for the previous 12-month period. Twenty of these fugitives were on the FBI's "Ten Most Wanted" list. At the close of the fiscal year, 220 "Top Ten" fugitives had been located since the program was started in March, 1950. Public assistance has been directly responsible for 83 of these arrests.

A record high of \$253,634,881 was recorded in fines, savings and recoveries resulting from FBI investigations. This amount exceeded the 1965 fiscal year total by more than 18 million dollars and equaled a return of \$1.50 for every dollar appropriated for the FBI for the year.

The effectiveness of the FBI in its handling of criminal cases is suggested by these statistics. But cases are more than numbers on a page. Greed, tragedy, senseless brutality – all of



FINES, SAVINGS AND RECOVERIES IN FBI CASES



the perversities of crime — are witnessed by Special Agents of the FBI in their investigation of cases. A vicious kidnap-murder investigated by the San Diego Office of the FBI serves as an example.

On March 28, 1965, the body of a young San Diego-based sailor, Malcom George Kydd II, was found on the outskirts of Tijuana, Mexico. He had been stabbed to death and his body stripped of all identification. Five days later another American, dead from a gunshot in the head, was discovered on a Tijuana dump. This was Jerome Edmund Papka, who had the nickname in San Diego of "Baby Blue."

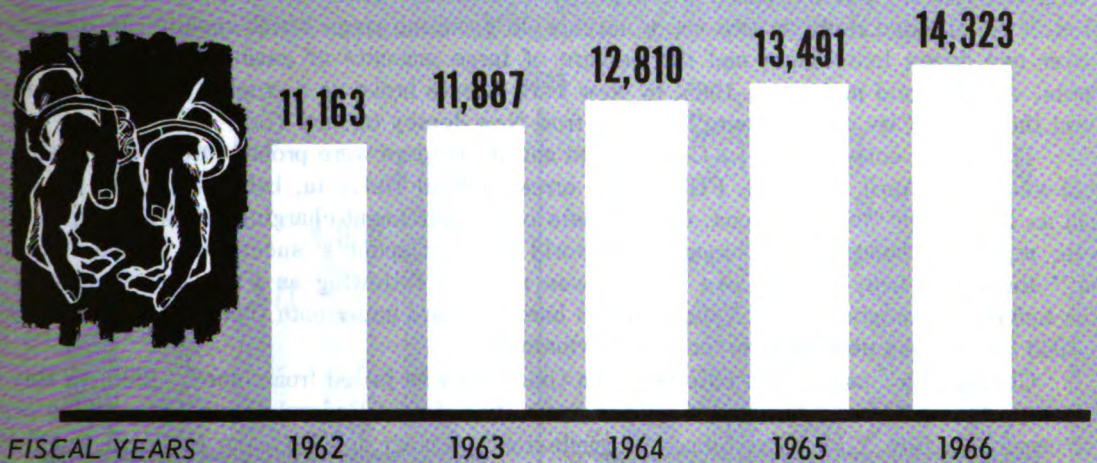
Amid the sensation caused by these murders, Mexican police learned that Papka was last seen alive on April 1st at a Tijuana tavern frequented by American motorcyclists. He had been with another American known as "Duke."

Notified of this, officers of the San Diego Police Department initiated an investigation among the motorcycle crowd in San Diego to identify Duke. Their painstaking inquiry disclosed Duke was a member of "The Journeymen," a motorcycle club headquartered in a San Diego apartment rented by Lester Melvin Myer, Jr., and his common-law wife, Barbara "Big Mama" Collins. Papka and Kydd had been members of this club.

When the police checked the apartment, they found that several members of the club, male and female, were residing there, including Robert George Beran, who admitted he was known as Duke. Police questioning of this group quickly paid off. One of the women, Linda Jo "Satin" Clark, in a near hysterical outburst, admitted: "They made me play up to Baby Blue. They made me kiss him and then they killed him!"

Why had the Journeymen turned on their own? Satin said Papka and Kydd had been killed because they had made improper advances to Barbara Collins and her. The two had been lured to Tijuana from San Diego by Duke Beran and other club members, plied with liquor until intoxicated,

FUGITIVES LOCATED IN FBI CASES



then murdered in cold blood. FBI Agents, investigating the case as a violation of the Federal Kidnaping Statute, determined that Big Mama Collins had ordered Kydd and Papka killed as punishment for their indiscretions and had specified Tijuana as the location. Eleven members of the Journeymen were arrested by the FBI on charges of kidnaping, aiding and abetting, accessory after the fact and conspiracy. They were convicted in United States District Court, San Diego, and on September 15, 1965, were sentenced to varying periods of confinement, including life sentences for Barbara Collins and Robert Beran.

ORGANIZED CRIME

The FBI's drive against organized crime expanded greatly in the 1966 fiscal year. Increased penetration of this criminal conspiracy developed evidence for important prosecutions, disrupted many of its operations and disclosed significant information regarding its sources of income.

The organized underworld has amassed tremendous wealth from the vice operations it controls. Gambling, narcotics trafficking, usury, labor racketeering, even legitimate business activities, pour huge sums into the coffers of the top men. Of these, gambling is probably the most important. Profits from gambling are used by the gangland overlords to finance other lucrative ventures and to expand their organizations. These funds also find their way into the hands of corrupt public officials who are able to provide protection for the rackets.

Uncovering the sources of illicit funds and collecting evidence for prosecutive action are major objectives of the FBI's investigations in this field. Many FBI arrests of members of the organized mobs have come under three Federal laws enacted in 1961 which prohibit interstate transmission of wagering information, interstate transportation of wagering paraphernalia and inter-

state transportation in aid of racketeering. In the 1966 fiscal year, there were 96 persons convicted for violating these laws. In addition, the first convictions under the Sports Bribery Statute, a 1964 enactment, were recorded during the year. Two Chicago gamblers were convicted in September, 1965, of bribing two University of Seattle basketball players to "shave points" during a game with the University of Idaho.

Interstate gambling operators are feeling the pressure applied by the FBI in investigations of their activities. For example, in January and February, 1966, Special Agents conducted a series of coordinated raids on two major nationwide gambling rings which resulted in the arrests of over two dozen individuals and the seizure of large amounts of gambling paraphernalia and records. Another raid in August, 1965, by New York Agents broke up a crooked gambling operation aboard the S. S. "City of Keansburg" running from New Jersey to New York.

The secret activities of La Cosa Nostra and its leaders were probed intensively during the fiscal year. On April 28, 1966, FBI Agents arrested Paul DeLucia, better known to the underworld as Paul "The Waiter" Ricca, on the basis of an indictment charging him with perjury. DeLucia, reportedly head of the Chicago underworld and Al Capone's successor on the "commission," the ruling body of La Cosa Nostra, was indicted following an FBI investigation of his claim before an Immigration and Naturalization hearing board under oath that more than \$80,000 of his 1963 income was derived from race track winnings.

Chicago La Cosa Nostra chieftain Sam Giancana was jailed from June 1, 1965, to May 31, 1966, for refusing to testify under an offer of immunity before a Federal Grand Jury probing organized crime. In New York City, former "commission" member Joe Bonanno was indicted for obstruction of justice in connection with his disappearance in 1964 on the day that he had been scheduled to appear before a Federal Grand Jury in New York. Bonanno, who surrendered to authorities on May 17, 1966, reportedly disappeared because he feared he would be offered immunity by the Grand Jury and jailed if he refused to testify.

Much information of value to other law enforcement agencies — Federal, state and local — results from the FBI's investigations of organized crime. This data is promptly disseminated to interested authorities, who in turn provide the FBI with valuable material.

CRIMINAL INFORMANTS

Many of the notable achievements of the FBI in its war against organized crime, and in other areas of its operations, can be attributed to the assistance provided by informants. These individuals furnish information which might never be obtained through other sources, and it is not uncommon for their tips to enable Agents to take preventive action concerning planned crimes.

The FBI receives a great deal of data from informants which does not relate to criminal matters within its jurisdiction. This information is immediately relayed to the proper law enforcement agencies — Federal, state and local. In the 1966 fiscal year, more than 206,000 items of information regarding criminal activities were disseminated to other agencies. Much of this came from criminal informants.

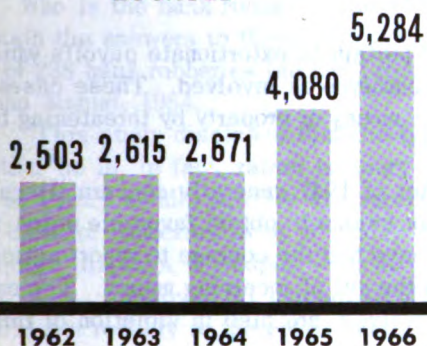
The value of this dissemination is clearly indicated. In the Chicago area, for example, 82 gambling raids have been conducted by local authorities in the past three years based on information furnished by the FBI. More than 900 persons have been arrested in these raids, and hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of gambling equipment has been confiscated. In all, during the 1966 fiscal year, informant data supplied to other agencies resulted in a record 5,031 arrests and recoveries totaling \$5,963,070.

In FBI cases, information supplied by informants led to the arrest of 3,741 fugitives and other subjects. Five of these fugitives were on the FBI's "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" list.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN CRIMINAL CASES DIRECTLY ATTRIBUTABLE TO FBI CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

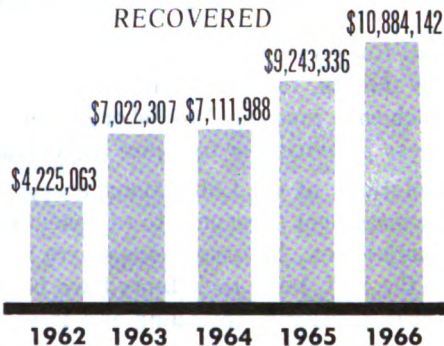
FISCAL YEARS

SUBJECTS
LOCATED



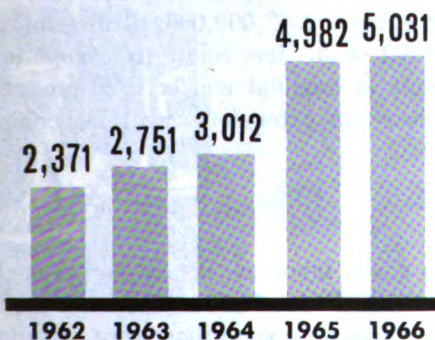
FBI

STOLEN
MERCHANDISE
RECOVERED

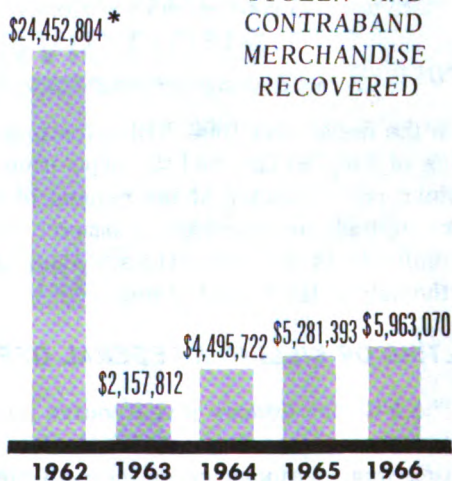


OTHER AGENCIES

SUBJECTS
LOCATED



STOLEN AND
CONTRABAND
MERCHANDISE
RECOVERED



*Includes \$23,500,000 recovered in a single case.

Accomplishments by other law enforcement agencies resulted from information furnished FBI Agents by confidential informants which was passed on to the agencies having jurisdiction over the violations involved.

Also, 1,543 persons were located by the FBI for questioning, and stolen goods and contraband valued at \$10,884,142 were recovered.

MAJOR CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

The investigative jurisdiction of the FBI, covering some 170 Federal violations, is explicitly defined by law. The following is a brief account of some of the major categories investigated by the FBI and the results recorded during the 1966 fiscal year.

ANTI-RACKETEERING AND LABOR-MANAGEMENT ACTS

Anti-Racketeering Act investigations by the FBI pertain to extortionate payoffs which are induced by threats, force or violence where interstate commerce is involved. These cases often relate to schemes instigated by labor racketeers to extort money or property by threatening to disrupt business activities or to injure individuals.

Violations of the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 generally concern illegal payments by management personnel to representatives of labor unions to obtain favorable union action for their businesses. In some cases where businessmen have had the courage to report anticipated payoffs to the FBI, labor racketeers have been caught in the act of receiving money. The employers who make payments, including any intermediaries involved, are also in violation of this law.

The FBI also conducts investigations under the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959. Embezzlement of union funds; extortionate picketing; and deprivation of rights of union members by threats, force or violence are the principal violations under the Act.

The Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act covers embezzlement of funds from welfare and pension plans, payoffs to individuals connected with the plans and false statements relating to the plans.

There were 45 convictions for violations of these Acts during the fiscal year.

ANTITRUST

In the fiscal year 1966, FBI investigations of antitrust matters resulted in 137 convictions, recoveries of \$40,720,126, and the imposition of fines in excess of \$2,000,000. These investigations, which are conducted at the request of the Department of Justice, relate to monopolies and restraints of trade in interstate commerce and may result in criminal and/or civil proceedings against individuals or corporations. Many of these cases are extensive, involving companies located throughout the United States.

ASSAULTING OR KILLING A FEDERAL OFFICER

The FBI has primary investigative jurisdiction in cases involving the killing, assaulting, resisting, opposing, impeding, intimidation of or interfering with Federal officers while engaged in, or resulting from, performance of their official duties. Forty-two convictions were recorded for violations of this statute during the year.

On August 28, 1965, Public Law 89-141 was enacted to provide penalties for assaulting, kidnapping or killing the President of the United States or other designated persons in the line of succession. The FBI was specifically named as having investigative jurisdiction over violations of this statute. In the 1966 fiscal year, there was one conviction recorded.

BANK ROBBERIES, BURGLARIES AND LARCENIES

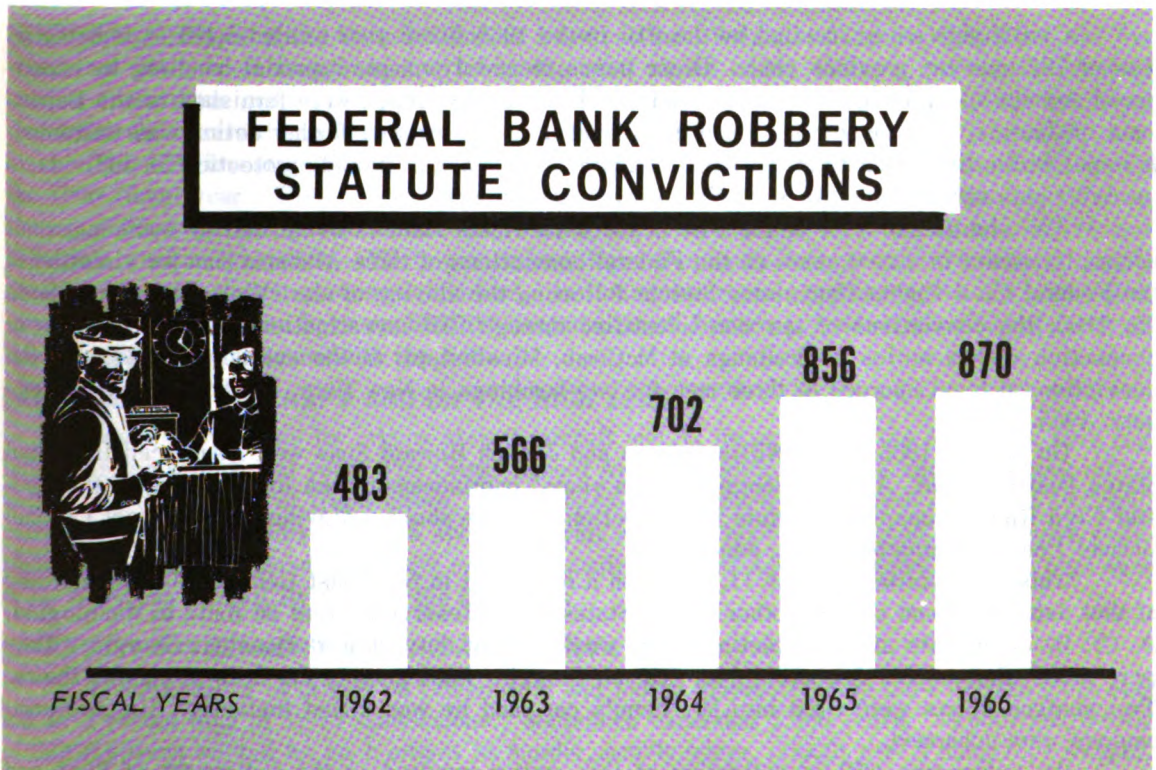
Violations of the Federal Bank Robbery Statute are a major investigative problem for the FBI. In fiscal year 1966, there were 1,705 violations committed under this statute, including 1,077 robberies, 467 burglaries and 161 larcenies. While the total number of these crimes remains high, it is encouraging to note that there was a reduction of 71 in the 1966 fiscal year over the record high in 1965.

Convictions for these crimes continued to increase, however, with a new peak of 870 recorded for the year. Over 8,696 years in actual, suspended and probationary sentences were imposed. Two death sentences were also levied. Only convictions in Federal courts are included in these totals.

Who is the bank robber? How old is he? What does he look like? How does he operate? To obtain the answers to these and other questions, a survey was conducted by the FBI in April, 1965, of 238 bank robberies (no burglaries or larcenies were included) which occurred during June, July and August, 1964.

This study disclosed that the typical bank robber has no distinctive physical characteristic, that he is, in fact, rather ordinary looking with average height, weight and build. He generally is in his middle thirties and rarely wears a mask or disguise during his crimes. His preferred time for robberies is on a Friday between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. and he usually works alone. The robber displays a weapon — most often a handgun — during the robbery and he may use a demand note. In over 85 percent of the crimes he successfully obtains loot, an average of \$5,951.11 per robbery in the cases surveyed.

The study revealed that banking institutions in 36 out of the 50 states were victimized.



Over one half of the robberies were committed in four states—65 in California, 25 in New York, 21 in Michigan and 13 in New Jersey. At the time of the survey, a total of 210 of the 332 bandits known to have been involved had already been arrested and a warrant was outstanding for another. The study also indicated that branch banks and other banking establishments in suburban areas are particularly vulnerable.

BRIBERY AND CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Violations of the Bribery and Conflict of Interest statutes are considered to be among the most important criminal cases within the FBI's jurisdiction since these are offenses which affect the essential operations of the Government and the efficiency of its departments and agencies. FBI investigations during the fiscal year resulted in 14 convictions in these categories.



CIVIL RIGHTS

Civil rights cases handled by the FBI in the 1966 fiscal year totaled 5,181, a substantial rise of 792 over the previous year. These cases received prompt, impartial handling by experienced Agents specially trained in this field. The facts developed were furnished to the Department of Justice, without opinion, for a determination as to whether further action was warranted. It is not within the authority of the FBI to maintain the peace or provide protection for individuals in civil rights matters since it is solely an investigative agency.

The significant work of the FBI in the civil rights field is evidenced by such important accomplishments in recent years as the Federal convictions of three Alabama men for violation of the Federal Civil Rights Conspiracy Statute following the slaying of Mrs. Viola Liuzzo on March 25, 1965; the convictions of ten men (identified through FBI investigation) on local charges in connection with a series of bombings at McComb, Mississippi, in the summer of 1964; and the conviction on local charges of three men for two bombings in New Bern, North Carolina, in January, 1965.

On July 9, 1966, Cecil William Myers and Joseph Howard Sims were sentenced in United States District Court, Athens, Georgia, to ten years' imprisonment each for violation of the Federal Civil Rights Conspiracy Statute in connection with the shotgun slaying of Lieutenant Colonel Lemuel Penn, Washington, D. C., educator.

This case started on July 11, 1964, on a rural road in Northeast Georgia. On the morning of that date, Mr. Penn and two other United States Army Reservists were en route to Washington, D. C., by automobile after completing a two-week tour of duty at Fort Benning, Georgia. They were proceeding north a few miles from Athens, Georgia, when another car drew alongside theirs. Two shotgun blasts were fired into Mr. Penn's car, and he was killed instantly. His two companions were unharmed.

An exhaustive FBI investigation of this matter resulted in the indictment of Sims and



Pictured above is the automobile in which Lemuel Penn, Washington, D.C., educator, was shot to death on a Georgia highway. The holes in the left front and rear windows were caused by two shotgun blasts fired into the car.

Myers, both members of the United Klans of America, Inc., Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, and four others on charges of conspiracy to violate the civil rights of Mr. Penn, a Federal crime which carries a maximum penalty of a \$5,000 fine and 10 years' imprisonment. Myers and Sims were convicted and received maximum prison sentences. Their four codefendants were acquitted.

The FBI investigated over 1,800 alleged violations of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 during the 1966 fiscal year. These cases related to allegations of discrimination in public accommodations, public facilities, public schools and employment. While this Act does not provide criminal penalties for discrimination, FBI investigations have frequently brought about voluntary compliance by the management personnel involved. In instances where compliance has not been voluntary, FBI investigations have enabled the Department of Justice to pursue a variety of court actions to enforce compliance with the Act.

CRIMES ABOARD AIRCRAFT AND ON THE HIGH SEAS

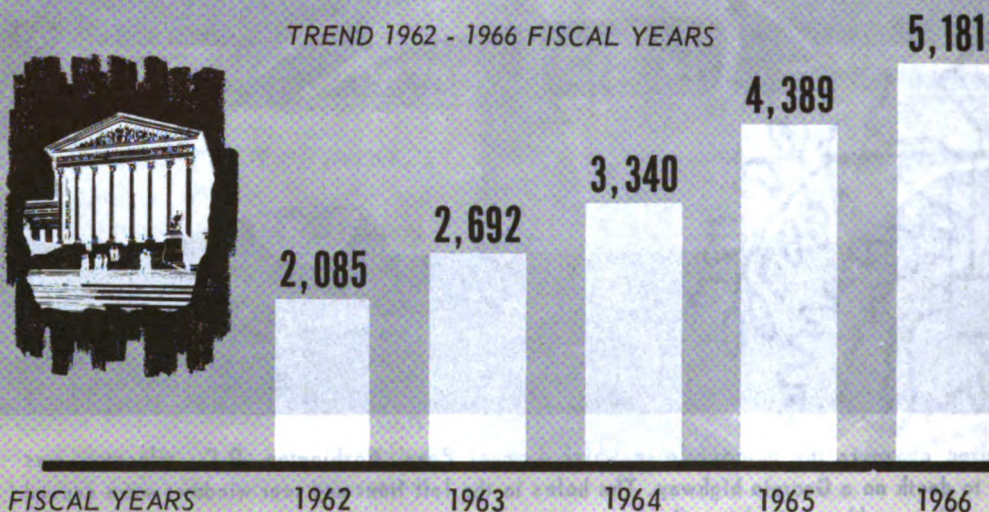
Seven convictions for crimes aboard aircraft and 32 for crimes on the high seas were registered in the 1966 fiscal year. The Crime Aboard Aircraft Statute prohibits aircraft piracy, intimidation and threatening of flight crews, the commission of crimes of violence on planes in flight, carrying concealed deadly weapons aboard aircraft and the false reporting of any of these violations. The FBI has jurisdiction over crimes committed aboard American vessels on the high seas or on American aircraft flying over the high seas.

CRIMES ON GOVERNMENT AND INDIAN RESERVATIONS

Investigations of crimes on Government and Indian reservations by the FBI during the year led to a record high of 1,777 convictions. Sentences exceeded 2,100 years. In addition, a total of 363 fugitives wanted for such crimes as murder, manslaughter, assault with a dangerous weapon, rape, burglary and armed robbery were located in these cases.

CIVIL RIGHTS CASES HANDLED

TREND 1962 - 1966 FISCAL YEARS



EMBEZZLEMENT

There was a substantial increase during the fiscal year in the number of allegations of embezzlement or related violations of the Federal Reserve Act, with 3,030 cases reported as compared with 2,835 for 1965. Shortages involved in these alleged offenses exceeded \$18,000,000. FBI investigations resulted in a record 626 convictions, and fines and recoveries totaled \$2,287,024. Only convictions in Federal courts are included in these totals.

EXTORTION AND KIDNAPING

FBI investigations led to 62 convictions for extortion in the 1966 fiscal year. Extortion involves a threat to kill, kidnap or injure a person or his property or a demand for ransom for the release of a kidnaped person which is sent through the United States mail or transmitted interstate by any means.

There were 42 convictions for kidnaping during the year which resulted in the imposition of 8 life sentences and additional sentences totaling 560 years.

Kidnaping is among the most vicious crimes handled by the FBI since it brings great suffering and anxiety to the victims and their families. The professional kidnaping for ransom is well known, but these crimes also occur under circumstances where there is no thought of profit, as in the case of the abduction of Peggy Ann Bradnick, 17-year-old resident of Shade Gap, Pennsylvania.

Miss Bradnick was kidnaped on May 11, 1966, as she was walking home after school with five younger brothers and sisters. Her abductor, masked and carrying a rifle, stepped out of the woods and forced her to accompany him. For a week thereafter, she was held captive in the heavily wooded area around Shade Gap while a massive search was being conducted to locate her.



On May 11, 1966, Peggy Ann Bradnick, 17-year-old Shade Gap, Pennsylvania, resident was kidnaped near her home by a masked individual carrying a rifle. Intensive investigation by local authorities and FBI Agents developed William D. Hollenbaugh as a suspect. Hollenbaugh had a cabin near Shade Gap but he had not been seen there since the kidnaping. On May 17, 1966, Special Agent Terry R. Anderson, above, Senior Resident Agent at the FBI's Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Resident Agency, was shot and killed by Hollenbaugh from ambush. A Federal warrant was issued charging Hollenbaugh with killing a Federal officer. The following day, Hollenbaugh was killed at a farmhouse near Shade Gap in a gun battle with Pennsylvania State Police officers. Pictured above are Hollenbaugh's cabin (top) and the farmhouse where he was killed.

Law enforcement officers suspected that Miss Bradnick had been abducted by a "phantom sniper" who had been terrorizing the area for almost two years. FBI Agents entered the case as a possible violation of the Federal Kidnaping Statute. Intensive investigation developed as a suspect William D. Hollenbaugh, a local resident who had not been seen at his cabin near Shade Gap since the day of the abduction.

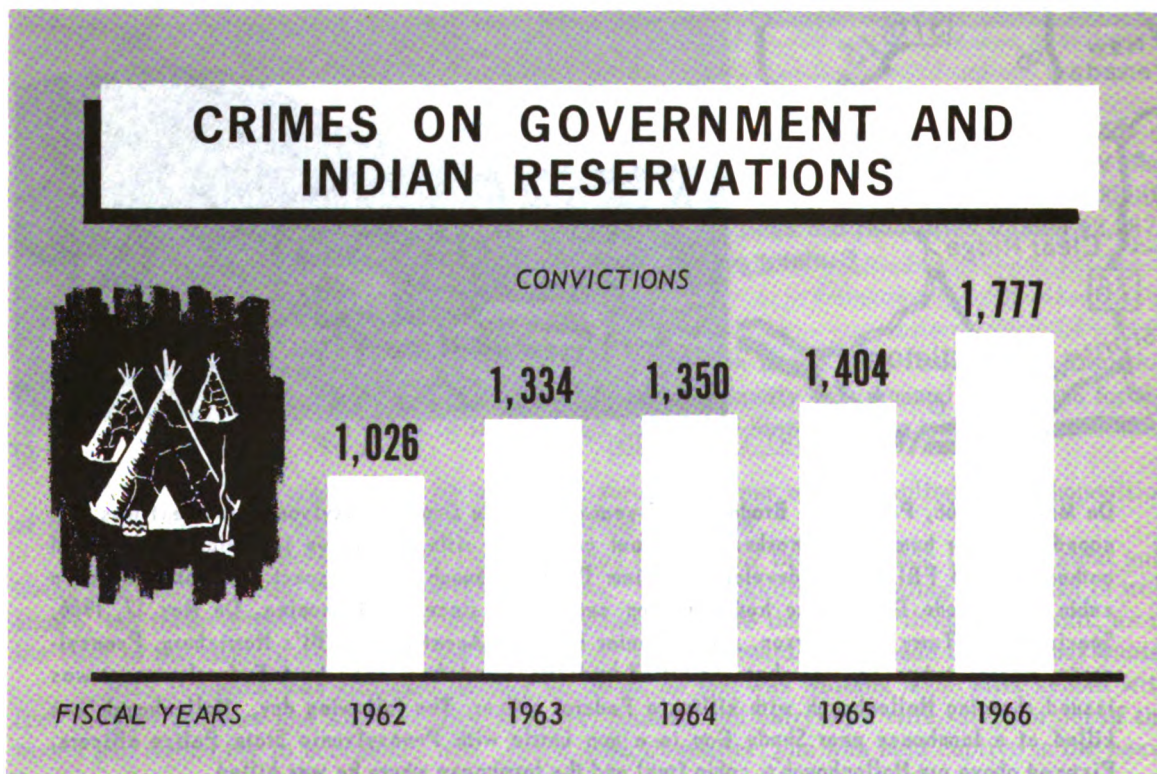
On May 17, 1966, Special Agent Terry R. Anderson, Senior Resident Agent at the FBI's Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Resident Agency, was shot and killed from ambush near Hollenbaugh's cabin while searching the area with a member of the Pennsylvania State Police and two dog handlers. Hollenbaugh, who escaped into the woods after the shooting, was identified as the killer and a Federal warrant was issued charging him with killing a Federal officer. In the ensuing manhunt, Hollenbaugh was killed on May 18, 1966, in a gun battle with Pennsylvania State Police officers at a farmhouse in the Shade Gap area. Miss Bradnick escaped from her harrowing experience without serious injury.

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION MATTERS

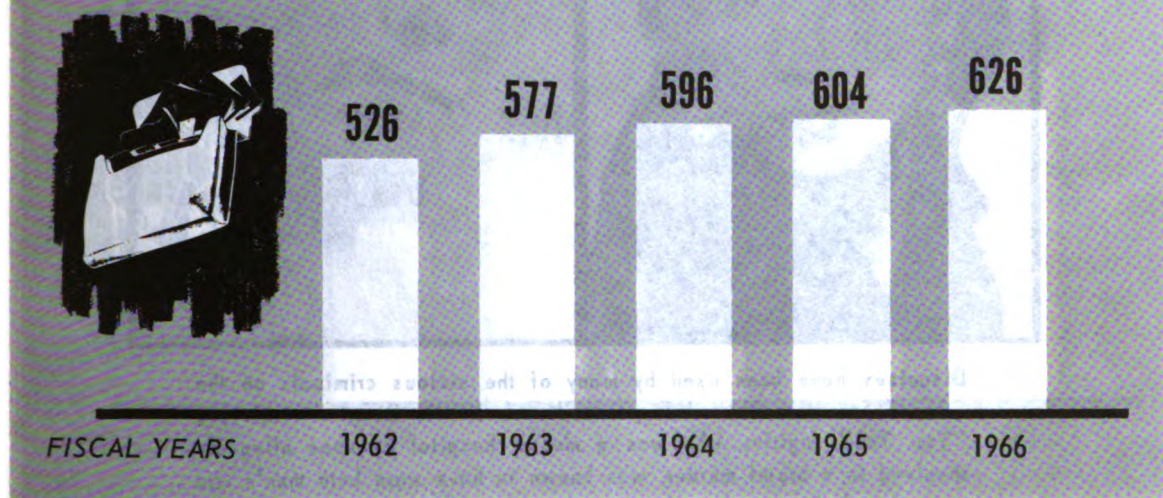
Cases in this category involve false statements made in connection with loans for new homes or improvements to existing homes under the Federal Housing Administration Insurance program. Investigations handled by the FBI during the fiscal period led to 103 convictions with sentences of more than 226 years imposed.

FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT

Most of the violations in this category involve false statements or false claims to the Government or in matters in which the Government has an interest. Government procurement contracts for supplies and services often are involved, particularly those relating to military purchas-



CONVICTIONS FOR EMBEZZLEMENTS AND RELATED OFFENSES



ing operations. Since many of these cases are complicated, the expert services of Special Agent accountants are frequently required to conduct detailed analyses of records and trace financial transactions. FBI investigations of these violations during fiscal 1966 resulted in 288 convictions with savings and recoveries of almost \$8,000,000.

FUGITIVE FELON ACT

The number of fugitives located by the FBI under the Fugitive Felon Act for 1966 increased to an all-time high of 3,441. This is the 13th consecutive year in which new records have been set in this program. The Fugitive Felon Act, as amended October 4, 1961, authorizes the FBI to conduct investigations to locate persons who have fled across state lines to avoid prosecution, custody, confinement or to avoid giving testimony where state felonies are involved. This is one of the most effective Federal laws ever enacted to aid local and state law enforcement agencies in their fight against crime.

ILLEGAL WEARING OF UNIFORM, IMPERSONATION AND RELATED STATUTES

The FBI has investigative jurisdiction over a number of Federal laws relating to such matters as the illegal wearing of a uniform of the Armed Forces or foreign nations; the illegal manufacture or use of badges, identification cards, insignia, certain documents and decorations of Government agencies or the Armed Forces; the illegal manufacture or use of badges or medals of veterans' organizations, the Red Cross, the 4-H Club and others; and false advertising or misuse of names to indicate a private concern is a Federal agency. There were 109 convictions in fiscal year 1966 resulting from FBI investigations of violations of these laws.

FBI investigations of violations of the Impersonation Statute, which in general prohibits



Disguises have been used by many of the vicious criminals on the FBI's "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" list. Leslie Douglas Ashley, a "Top Ten" fugitive who was a mental hospital escapee allegedly involved in a brutal murder, was known to have worn both men's and women's clothing and to have performed in nightclubs as a female impersonator. He was captured by FBI Agents at Atlanta, Georgia, in April, 1965, while working in a traveling carnival as "Bobo the Clown."

false representation as an officer or official of the United States Government, resulted in 71 convictions with sentences of more than 183 years imposed.

INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION CRIMES

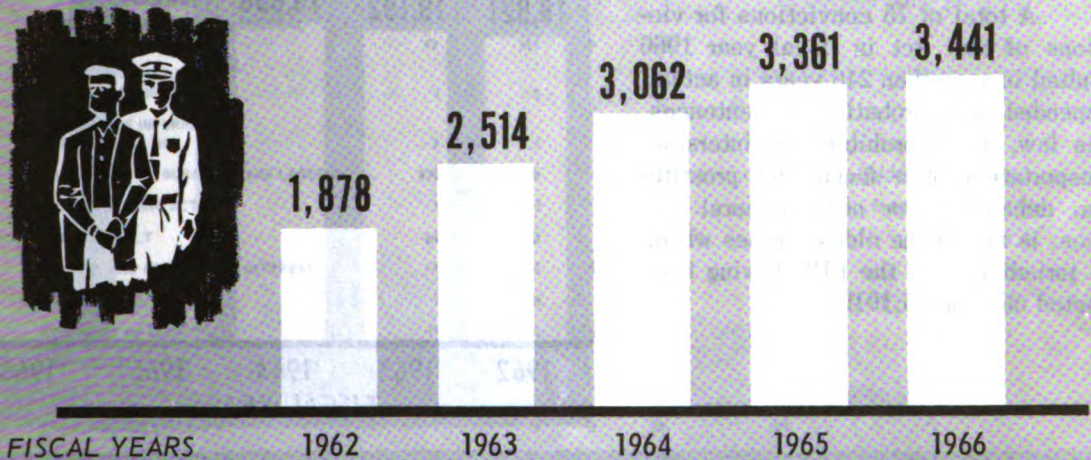
A group of Federal statutes within the FBI's jurisdiction prohibits the interstate transportation of certain items and information. In the 1966 fiscal year, there were 6,373 convictions for these crimes and more than 17,600 years in actual, suspended and probationary sentences were imposed. Fines, savings and recoveries exceeded \$53,450,000. Most of these convictions — 5,141 — were for interstate transportation of stolen motor vehicles and aircraft. The courts imposed sentences totaling 13,515 years for these violations with fines amounting to \$36,900. A record 21,164 stolen motor vehicles were recovered in cases investigated by the FBI during the fiscal year, an increase of 717 over the previous high in 1965. Motor vehicles and aircraft recovered in FBI cases were valued at \$33,800,434.

Skilled automobile theft rings which yearly transport thousands of stolen cars interstate continued to be one of the major problems of the FBI in this field. The FBI had 55 such gangs under investigation at the close of the fiscal year.

Other convictions recorded in interstate crimes during the fiscal year included: 1,096 for interstate transportation of stolen property; 76 for interstate transportation in aid of racketeering; 22 for interstate transportation of obscene matter; 12 for interstate transmission of wagering information; 10 for interstate transportation of lottery tickets; 8 for interstate transportation of wager-

FUGITIVE FELON ACT

NUMBER OF FUGITIVES LOCATED



ing paraphernalia; 5 for interstate transportation of stolen cattle; 2 for interstate transportation of gambling devices; and 1 for interstate transportation of fireworks.

THEFT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

These crimes constitute a serious hindrance to the efficient operation of the Government. The FBI vigorously investigates such cases in order to identify the offenders and recover the stolen property. A recent major case involved the theft of materiel – some of it destined for shipment to Vietnam – from a military installation in California. Eight individuals had been convicted in this case at year's end and Government property valued at almost a half million dollars had been recovered.

During the 1966 fiscal year, there were 602 convictions for theft of Government property and related violations. Fines and recoveries amounted to \$848,767.

THEFT FROM INTERSTATE SHIPMENT

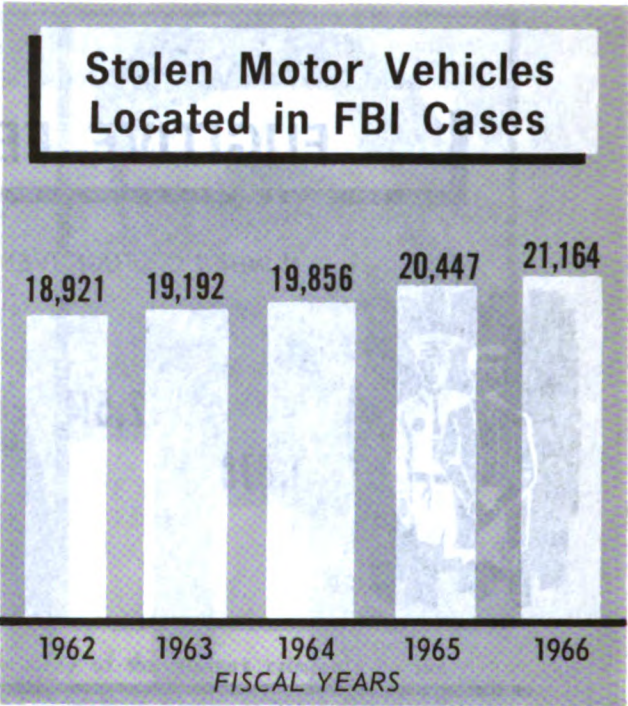
Merchandise in transit is a prime target of thieves whose depredations range from petty pilferage to hijacking involving the use of force or violence. The FBI affords these interstate crimes prompt and vigorous handling, and in the 1966 fiscal year these investigations led to 834 convictions with recoveries totaling \$3,991,902.

One of the more extensive investigations during the year involved an organized gang of thieves identified in a series of armed hijackings in 1964 and 1965 in which goods valued at

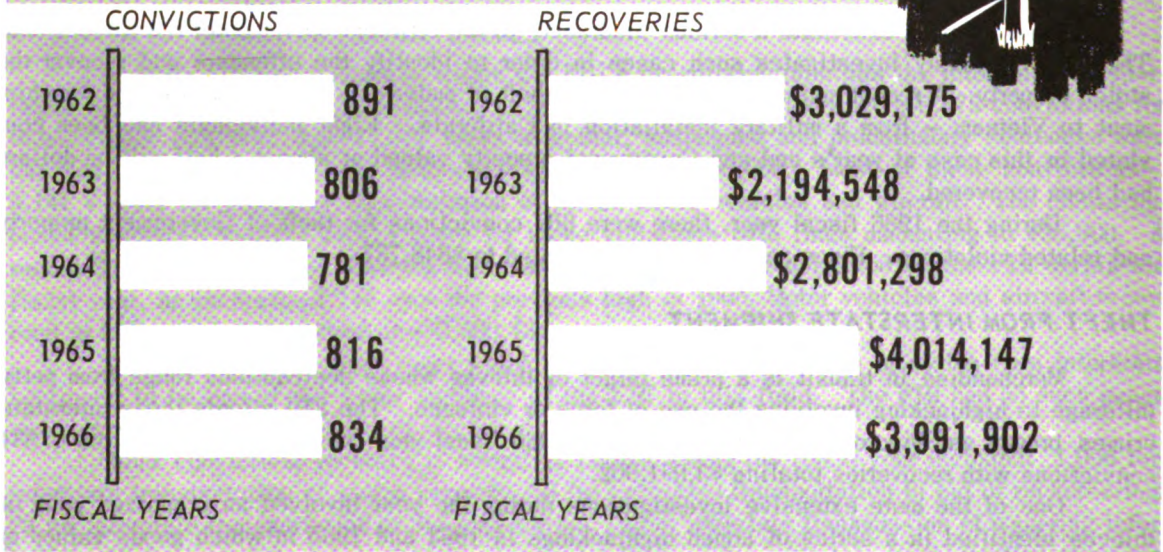
more than one million dollars were stolen. A number of arrests were made in this case in April, 1966, and Federal prosecution of the individuals involved was pending at the end of the year.

WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT

A total of 75 convictions for violations of this Act in fiscal year 1966 resulted in more than 246 years in actual, suspended and probationary sentences. This law, which prohibits the interstate transportation of a female for prostitution, debauchery or other immoral purposes, is one of the oldest crimes within the jurisdiction of the FBI, having been enacted on June 25,1910.



THEFT FROM INTERSTATE SHIPMENT



SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE 1966 FISCAL YEAR

CLASSIFICATION TITLE	CONVIC- TIONS	ACTUAL, SUSPENDED AND PROBATIONARY SENTENCES *			FINES IMPOSED	SAVINGS AND RECOVERIES	FUGITIVES LOCATED
TOTALS	13,823	38,009	6	4	\$3,285,188	\$258,349,781	14,323
ADMIRALTY MATTERS						8,689,470	
ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN MATTERS						75,638	
ANTIRACKETEERING	4	7			5,000	1,451	9
ANTITRUST	137	31	6		2,131,261	40,720,126	
ASCERTAINING FINANCIAL ABILITY						2,484,032	
ASSAULTING OR KILLING A FEDERAL OFFICER	42	157	9	1			5
ASSAULTING PRESIDENT OR VICE-PRESIDENT	1	5					
AUTOMOBILE INFORMATION DISCLOSURE ACT	2	1			250		
BANK ROBBERY BURGLARY AND LARCENY	870	8,696	1	15	111,199	704,782	276
BILLS OF LADING ACT	1	3				75,000	
BOND DEFAULT	64	188		21	300		159
BRIBERY AND CONFLICT OF INTEREST	14	70	9	1	500		4
CIVIL RIGHTS	3	30					1
CONTEMPT OF COURT	17	3	6	14	75,803		3
COPYRIGHTS	2				100		
COURT OF CLAIMS						50,039,182	
CRIME ABOARD AIRCRAFT	7	18	2	29	300		1
CRIMES ON THE HIGH SEAS	32	69	11	1	150	2,290	9
DESERTION, HARBORING DESERTERS, ENTICING TO DESERT	2	4				2,500	4,936
DESTRUCTION OF AIRCRAFT	7	6	8		1,150	100	4
ESCAPED FEDERAL PRISONERS, PAROLE, PROBATION, AND CONDITIONAL RE- LEASE VIOLATORS	214	316	2			1,413	1,470
ESPIONAGE	2	50				583,890	
EXTORTION	62	181	9	23	1,900		57
FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION MATTERS	103	226	11	1	57,000	253,711	49
FEDERAL LENDING AND INSURANCE AGENCIES	4	19				39,179	2
FEDERAL TORT CLAIMS ACT						61,949,064	
FEDERAL TRAIN WRECK STATUTE	15	37	3	26		430	16
FOREIGN POLICE COOPERATION						4,600	
FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT	288	434	6	29	128,222	2,787,132	106
GOVERNMENT AND INDIAN RESERVATION MATTERS	1,777	2,181	6	3	52,334	163,028	363
HARBORING FUGITIVES	8	21	3				7
ILLEGAL WEARING OF UNIFORM AND RELATED STATUTES	109	92	8	28	4,080	682	32
IMPERSONATION	71	183	10	22	150	5,412	80
INTERSTATE TRANSMISSION OF WAGERING INFORMATION	12	26	2		28,500	173	35
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION IN AID OF RACKETEERING	76	168	2	19	62,350		90
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF FIREWORKS	1	1				2,009	
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF GAMBLING DEVICES ++	2	2			300	540	

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE 1966 FISCAL YEAR

CLASSIFICATION TITLE	CONVIC- TIONS	ACTUAL, SUSPENDED AND PROBATIONARY SENTENCES *	FINES IMPOSED	SAVINGS AND RECOVERIES	FUGITIVES LOCATED
		YEARS MONTHS DAYS			
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF LOTTERY TICKETS	10	12 1	1 200	96 160	9
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF OBSCENE MATTER	22	69 4 4	9 800		24
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN CATTLE	5	7 6		1,200	6
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLES OR AIRCRAFT †	5,141	13,515 2 24	36,900	33,800,434	1,168
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN PROPERTY	1,096	3,798 9 29	138,761	19,272,322	703
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF WAGERING PARAPHERNALIA	8	28 1	2,250	1,775	
IRREGULARITIES IN FEDERAL PENAL INSTITUTIONS	2	1 10			
KIDNAPING	42	560			19
LABOR MANAGEMENT RELATIONS ACT	12	23 3	39,250		4
LABOR-MANAGEMENT REPORTING AND DISCLOSURE ACT OF 1959	27	77 7	2,471	39,888	8
MAIL FRAUDS	13	52 2	3,000		4
MIGRATORY BIRD ACT	1		50		
MISCELLANEOUS	36	91 7	3,200	16,024,925	1
NATIONAL AND FEDERAL FIREARMS ACTS	21	59 3 18	300	235	3
NATIONAL BANK AND FEDERAL RESERVE ACTS - BANKS	511	1,516 8 4	52,810	1,872,546	78
NATIONAL BANK AND FEDERAL RESERVE ACTS - FEDERAL CREDIT UNION	55	187 10 4	1,300	77,040	12
NATIONAL BANK AND FEDERAL RESERVE ACTS - SAVINGS AND LOAN	60	184 9 22	41,700	241,628	22
NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY ACT	48	117 2	10,500	286,897	23
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE	9	36 2	29,000		12
PASSPORTS AND VISAS	1	2			
PERJURY	19	43 5 1	6,000		5
RENEGOTIATION ACT				5,125,000	
SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT, 1948	353	829 11 15	10,400	108	416
SPORTS BRIBERY	2	6 3			1
SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES	1		110,000		
THEFT, EMBEZZLEMENT, OR ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY	602	1,272 11 24	48,534	800,233	210
THEFT FROM INTERSTATE SHIPMENT	834	1,933 11 19	60,115	3,991,902	306
UNAUTHORIZED PUBLICATION OR USE OF COMMUNICATIONS	2	1	500		1
UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSE- CUTION, CONFINEMENT OR THE GIVING OF TESTIMONY	3	10 7 25		48,670	3,441
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION MATTERS	41	130 1	16,100	65,367	23
WAR RISK INSURANCE				9,500	
WELFARE AND PENSION PLANS DISCLOSURE ACT	2	8 6		4,103	
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT	75	246 5	500	3,934	110

* INCLUDES 8 LIFE SENTENCES
AND 2 DEATH SENTENCES.

† MOTOR VEHICLES RECOVERED - 21,164

‡ GAMBLING DEVICES CONFISCATED - 110



COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES



Protecting Democracy

THWARTING internal subversion and foreign intelligence assaults against the United States is the primary aim of the FBI in the security field. This duty was assigned to the FBI by Presidential Directive on September 6, 1939, along with the responsibility for correlating all information relating to the internal security and disseminating it to appropriate Government officials. The FBI's authority does not extend to other countries.

FBI counterintelligence operations are designed to identify foreign intelligence personnel working against the United States and to determine their objectives so that protective measures and countermoves can be devised. These investigations are largely preventive in nature and their effectiveness cannot be measured on the basis of convictions or other statistics. Also, by the very nature of the investigations and the information obtained from them, a detailed outline of accomplishments cannot be publicly recorded.

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES

The leadership of the Communist Party, USA, in a wave of optimism, has labeled 1966 as the "year of the breakthrough" when it will escape its isolated sphere to become a potent force in American life. In the Party's view, a significant step in this direction was the National Convention of the Communist Party, USA, held in New York City, June 22, through 26, 1966. Since this was the first national convention in over six years, it was hailed as an indication of the Party's emerging "legality" and increased stature among noncommunists.

The initial session of the national convention was open to news media, thus providing a sounding board for a three-hour harangue by Party leader Gus Hall. In this speech, Hall expressed the desire of the Communist Party to coalesce with uncommitted segments of the population to form a new political party. He also attacked American military action in Vietnam as "the most vicious, savage, uncivilized assault on a small nation in the annals of history." The convention was closed after Hall's remarks, the communists reverting to the clandestine atmosphere in which they work best to undermine the Nation's democratic traditions.

The Communist Party planned carefully for this convention. Earlier, it had mailed a 127-page booklet entitled "New Program of the Communist Party, U.S.A. (a draft)" to thousands of college and labor editors, schools and libraries, which outlined the Party's program for social, political and economic changes. Aimed at gaining new adherents to communism by capitalizing on current social unrest, the booklet touted the superiority of the socialist system as the answer to this and other problems.

In December, 1965, Gus Hall launched another step in the "breakthrough" to establish a broad base of support among noncommunists. He boasted at a press conference that the Party would seek to place candidates on the ballots of local, state and national elections. Herbert Aptheker, a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, USA, implemented this boast on May 16, 1966, when he announced his candidacy for Congressman from the 12th Congressional District in Brooklyn. Aptheker, one of communism's most effective speakers, stated he would run on an independent peace and freedom ticket with the full backing of the Communist Party, USA.

Dorothy Healey, Chairman of the Party's Southern California District, also entered the political arena during the year when she made a bid for election to the office of Los Angeles County Assessor. While soundly beaten, she polled over 86,000 votes in the June election, a significant total since her communist affiliation was a matter of public record in the area.

In its cynical bid to gain an image of respectability, the Party is directing an aggressive campaign at American youth, claiming to perceive a new upsurge of "leftist" thinking among young people. The program initiated by the Party in 1962 of sending its speakers to college campuses was accelerated during the 1965-1966 school year. Party leaders made a record-breaking 69 such appearances all over the country, spreading their propaganda, and, they believed, creating an atmosphere of interest in and understanding for the Party. In addition, the Party held a number of special schools for its young members. Topping the list was a Marxist training school in Toronto, Canada, held in January and February, 1966, under the joint sponsorship of the Communist Party, USA, and the Communist Party of Canada. On February 15, 1966, Canadian authorities took official action to disband the school. This did not deter the Americans present, however. They left Toronto and continued the school in New York City under the sponsorship of the Communist Party, USA.

Exploitation of racial unrest in the United States continues to be a major program of the communists. During the year, the Party issued numerous directives through its National Negro Commission instructing members to participate in the civil rights movement and to be alert to the provocation of militant action among Negroes.

In general, legitimate civil rights organizations have been successful in excluding communists, although a few have received covert counseling from them and have even accepted them as members. The FBI does not investigate the legitimate activities of civil rights groups, but from an intelligence standpoint it is concerned with determining the extent of any possible communist infiltration.

The Communist Party protests loudly that it is an independent political organ with no ties to the Soviet Union. However, the steady stream of Party delegations traveling to Moscow to be feted and indoctrinated for new assaults against their homeland attests to the true facts, that the Party remains an obedient servant of Moscow, absolutely committed to the world communist movement.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES

The U. S. Supreme Court, in June, 1961, upheld the ruling of the Subversive Activities Control Board that the Communist Party, USA, was directed and controlled by the Soviet Union. Ordered to register as required by the Internal Security Act of 1950, the Party refused and on December 17, 1962, it was convicted in U. S. District Court, Washington, D. C., for failure to register. A year later, this action was reversed by the District of Columbia Court of Appeals which held that the Fifth Amendment privilege against self-incrimination was available to the Party's officials as a legal justification for refusing to register. The Court further held that the Government could retry the case provided it could produce a "volunteer" who would offer to effect the registration if authorized by the Party to do so. Otherwise, the Government was to move to dismiss the indictment.

The case was retried in U. S. District Court, Washington, D. C., in November, 1965, with the Government presenting two FBI confidential informants who testified regarding their availability to register. The Party was convicted on November 19th on 23 counts and the Court imposed a maximum fine of \$230,000. This conviction was under appeal at the close of the fiscal year.

Also under the provisions of the Internal Security Act of 1950, the Department of Justice, on March 4, 1966, petitioned the Subversive Activities Control Board to order the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America to register as a communist front organization. The DuBois Clubs subsequently filed a complaint in the U. S. District Court, Washington, D. C., to enjoin the Attorney General from proceeding against it on the grounds that the Internal Security Act of 1950 is unconstitutional. This action is still pending and the Subversive Activities Control Board has ordered a stay of the proceedings before the Board until the Court has ruled on the request for injunctive relief.



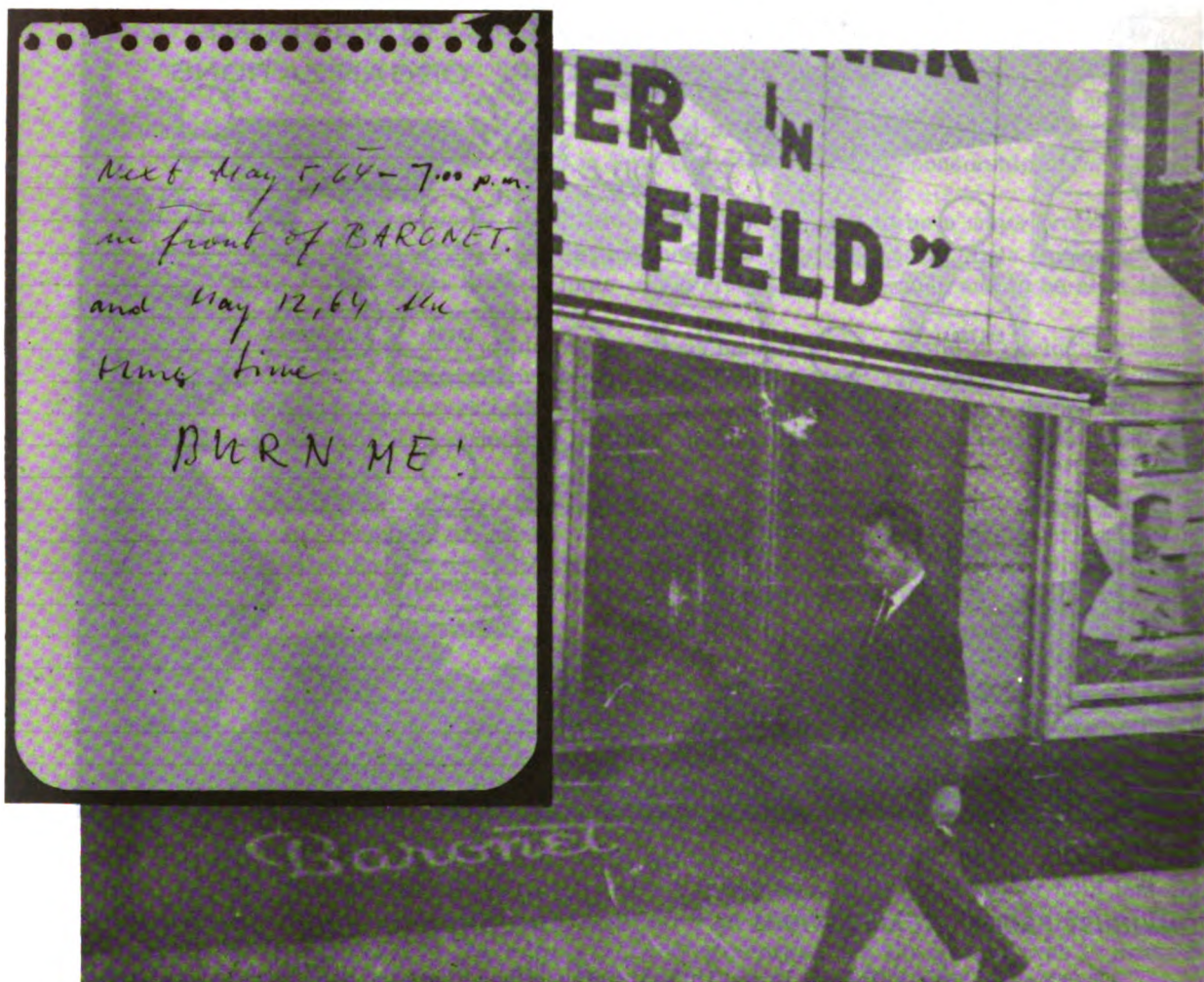
COMMUNIST FRONT ORGANIZATIONS

Communist Party influence in the United States is much greater than its membership, recently pegged by Gus Hall at 12,000. Thousands of persons not on communist rolls but sympathetic to the Party's objectives are used to spread its propaganda, often through front groups. And the Party is constantly striving to extend its influence into legitimate organizations by infiltration, with particular emphasis on minority groups, youth movements and peace organizations.

The FBI investigates newly formed known or suspected communist front organizations to determine their true nature and whether their activities come within the FBI's jurisdiction. Information developed is referred to the Department of Justice for consideration pursuant to the provisions of Executive Order 10450 (see page 41) and the Internal Security Act of 1950. In conducting inquiries regarding communist attempts to infiltrate nonsubversive organizations, the FBI is concerned only with possible communist penetration and not with the legitimate activities of the groups.

SUBVERSION FROM ABROAD

The United States is a prime espionage target of the Soviet Union and its satellite countries. Using representatives of their official establishments and United Nations missions, as well as illegal agents, these nations are continuously working to penetrate Government agencies and



Communist agents are constantly striving to penetrate Government agencies. The above photograph of Jiri Opatrny, attache at the Czechoslovakian Embassy in Washington, D.C., was taken discreetly by FBI Agents at a theater where he was to meet Frank John Mrkva, an employee of the State Department's Passport Office. Opatrny had numerous clandestine meetings with Mrkva for the purpose of recruiting him to engage in espionage activities. Many of these meetings were arranged through cryptic notes such as the one shown above. In May, 1966, Opatrny gave Mrkva an electronic listening device to plant in the office of a State Department official. This device went to the FBI instead, turned over by Mrkva who was a double agent acting under the guidance of the FBI with approval of his State Department superiors. Opatrny was declared persona non grata for his involvement in this intelligence operation.

obtain intelligence data, both classified and unclassified. FBI investigations of foreign intelligence activities are concerned with identifying and disrupting these operations and securing evidence of violations of Federal laws. The treacherous nature of the communist threat to the United States is clearly revealed in these investigations.

In the Summer of 1965, Vadim Anatolevich Isakov, a Soviet employee of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), contacted Leonard Epstein, operator of a surplus equipment business in Paterson, New Jersey, ostensibly to inquire regarding purchases for UNICEF. His true purpose came out a short time later, however, when he asked Epstein to procure for him certain technical equipment, but not for UNICEF. It was to go, instead, to an unidentified purchaser in Europe. Suspicious, Epstein reported the matter to the FBI which assumed direction of the case. While the equipment sought by Isakov was not classified, much of it, including certain missile tracking components, could not be shipped to the Soviet Union under Commerce Department regulations. In January, 1966, the State Department protested to the United Nations Secretariat concerning Isakov's actions and requested termination of his UNICEF employment. Isakov resigned and left the United States shortly thereafter.

In another case an effort by Czechoslovakian agents to plant an electronic listening device in the office of a State Department official was stymied by FBI Agents with the cooperation of the State Department and one of its employees who was acting as a double agent with the approval of his superiors.

In 1961, Frank John Mrkva of the State Department's Passport Office became acquainted with Zdenek Pisk, Second Secretary of the Czechoslovakian Embassy in Washington, D. C., through his employment which included messenger runs to the Embassy. Pisk invited Mrkva to dinner in November, 1961, and thereafter, through several meetings, sought to recruit Mrkva as an agent. Pisk believed he was successful as Mrkva brought him, at his request, several unclassified State Department documents and appeared receptive to Pisk's offer of payment for further cooperation. What Pisk did not know, however, was that Mrkva was operating under the guidance of the FBI, and that he was, in fact, a double agent.

Pisk returned to Czechoslovakia in May, 1963. Prior to his departure he told Mrkva that Jiri Opatrny, an Embassy attache, would maintain future contact with him and prepare him to install listening devices in the State Department. After many meetings with Opatrny, Mrkva was requested in late 1965 to provide a catalog of Government furniture which was to be used in designing the listening device so that it could be introduced unobtrusively into a State Department office.

On May 29, 1966, Opatrny delivered to Mrkva a device which could be activated and deactivated by remote control. He was instructed to place it in the base of a bookcase in the office of a particular State Department official. Mrkva immediately turned the device over to the FBI and later explained to Opatrny that the device was not operating because he had dropped it. Opatrny had his last meeting with Mrkva in early July, 1966, during which he mentioned the possibility of installing other devices in the State Department. On July 13, 1966, Opatrny was declared persona non grata for conduct incompatible with his diplomatic duties.

Data obtained by the FBI during the year relating to foreign intelligence activities in the United States served as the basis for exclusions and deportations of dangerous aliens and other actions designed to defeat the operations of enemy agents. In addition, three Soviet bloc diplomats were declared persona non grata by the Department of State for engaging in improper activities exceeding the accepted norms of official conduct. Savings and recoveries in security cases totaled \$583,890.

COMMUNISM IN THE CARIBBEAN

Fidel Castro, at the January, 1966, Tri-Continental Conference in Havana, pointed up the continuing communist threat to Latin America when he stated that a primary foreign policy objective of his regime is the destruction of the United States position in Latin America. Expanding crises and unrest in many areas of Latin America provide a fertile field for subversion directed by Moscow, Peking and Havana. The Dominican Revolution in April, 1965, with its heavy communist overtones, emphasized the necessity to this country of good intelligence coverage in the vital Caribbean area. The FBI, in cooperation with other agencies, provided quality coverage during that crisis, disseminating on a daily basis information which was of great value to Government officials in establishing policy.

In the 1966 fiscal year, the Cuban Government intensified its efforts to infiltrate intelligence agents into the United States. These activities, coupled with Cuba's continuing close alignment with the Soviet Union, necessitate constant FBI alertness. Increased Chinese communist operations throughout the Western Hemisphere also received close attention with the identification and neutralization of Chinese agents in this country a primary objective.

NATIONALIST ACTIVITIES

The FBI, at the close of the fiscal year, had under investigation a number of small Puerto Rican nationalist groups which advocate independence for Puerto Rico by any means, including violence. These organizations, such as the Movimiento Pro Independencia de Puerto Rico, have little hope of gaining popular support and their chief danger lies in their propensity for violence.

Negro nationalist groups which are antiwhite and promote racial hatred pose a threat to the internal security of the Nation and their activities are closely followed by the FBI. Such groups as the Nation of Islam, often referred to as the "Black Muslims," and the Revolutionary Action Movement have a strong potential for violence. They preach hatred for the white race as a means of obtaining political and economic power among dissident Negroes.

The FBI also investigates Klan and hate-type organizations when they advocate, condone or incite the use of force or violence to deny others their constitutional rights. A number of Klan organizations and hate groups are being closely checked due to their past histories of violence and lawlessness.



COOPERATIVE SERVICES



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Benefits of Cooperation

PUBLIC support for law enforcement is a vital necessity in the war against crime. Equally important is the spirit of cooperation among the various departments — Federal, state and local — which strengthens each and better equips it to cope with the complexities of modern crime. To keep pace with the unprecedented crime challenge, law enforcement agencies must exchange information on a continuous basis. And they must also, through proper training, be able to make effective use of this information to provide the greatest service to the public.

The FBI is dedicated to the professionalization of law enforcement at every level. Its full cooperative facilities, including the FBI Laboratory and the Identification Division, are available, without cost, to other agencies, as are the services of highly trained instructors.

POLICE TRAINING

A poorly trained or careless law enforcement officer is a liability which the public and profession can ill afford. The FBI is anxious to assist in providing the best possible instruction to all officers. It has over 1,000 highly qualified Special Agents assigned in all parts of the country who are available on request to assist in training programs being conducted by other law enforcement agencies. During the 1966 fiscal year, these Agents participated in a record 5,337 training schools, which were attended by 163,149 officers. Many of these schools provided basic training for recruits while others offered advanced training to experienced officers. Specialized

FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY

FIRST SESSION
BEGAN JULY 29, 1935

77 sessions held as of May, 1966, totaling 4,936 graduates representing every state in the Union, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and many foreign countries

Over 27% of the graduates still in law enforcement are executive heads of their departments



instruction was provided on such topics as arrests, searches and seizures, civil rights and firearms.

The FBI also conducts special law enforcement conferences each year on topics of current interest. In the 1966 fiscal year, 227 conferences dealing with the responsibilities of law enforcement were held throughout the country. Over 18,000 officers and persons in related fields attended these meetings.

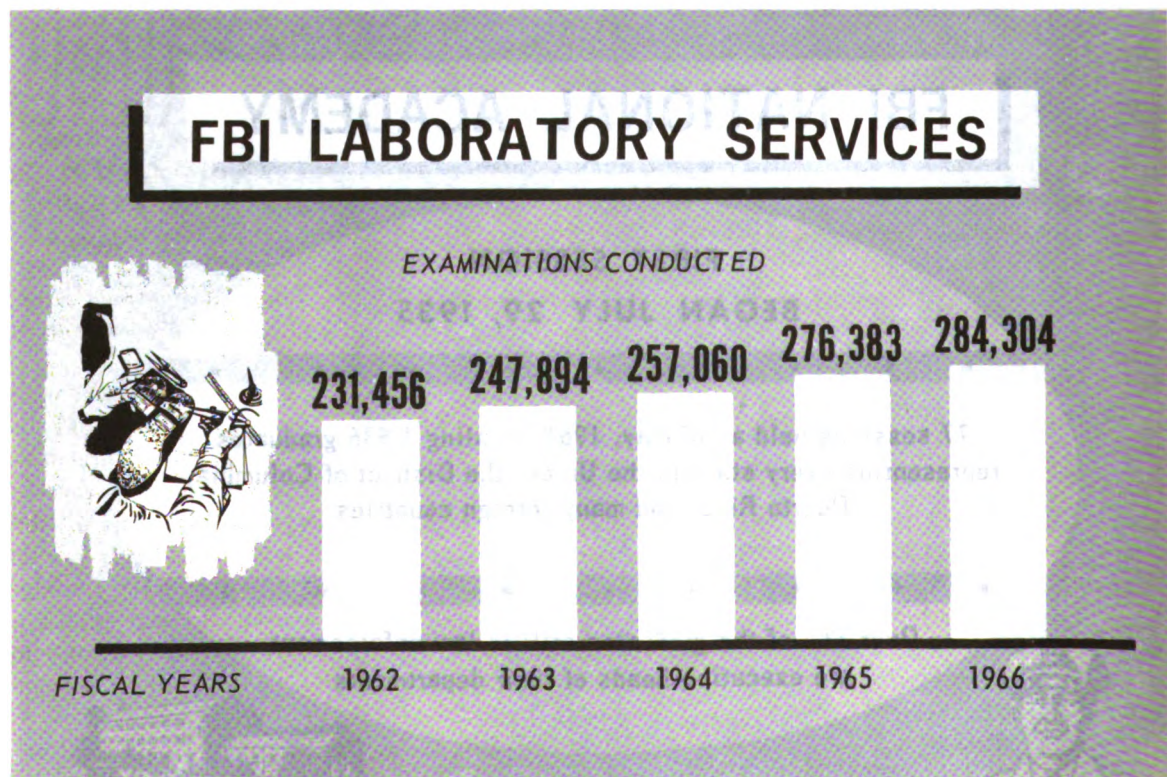
The FBI National Academy, often referred to as the "West Point of Law Enforcement," serves as a nucleus for professional police training throughout the United States. Its intensive 12-week curriculum of advanced instruction — human relations in law enforcement is stressed — is specially designed to qualify graduates as administrators and instructors in their own departments.

The two sessions of the National Academy in fiscal year 1966 were attended by 175 officers from all parts of the United States and 21 from foreign countries. This brought the number of graduates to 4,936 since the school was established in 1935. Over 27 percent of the graduates still active in law enforcement are executive heads of their respective agencies.

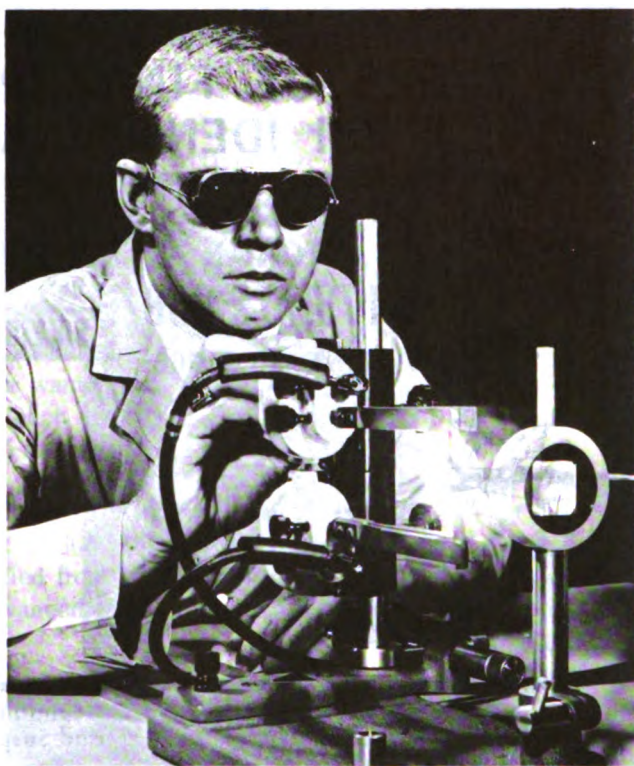
There is a great need for more professional training for police officers. In recognition of this, Congress, at the request of the President, has appropriated funds to expand the facilities of the FBI National Academy at Quantico, Virginia. Plans call for increasing the Academy's current maximum yearly attendance from 200 to 1,200 a year. In addition, specialized training would be provided for other officers for periods from two to three weeks.

THE FBI LABORATORY

Fiscal year 1966 saw new records set in the cooperative services provided by the FBI Laboratory. There were 218,265 specimens submitted to the Laboratory — a 6 percent increase



A technician in the FBI Laboratory conducts a spectrographic examination to determine the elemental composition of a specimen of evidence.



over the previous year — which required an all-time high of 284,304 examinations. Evidence was received from the FBI field offices, other Federal agencies, and state and local agencies.

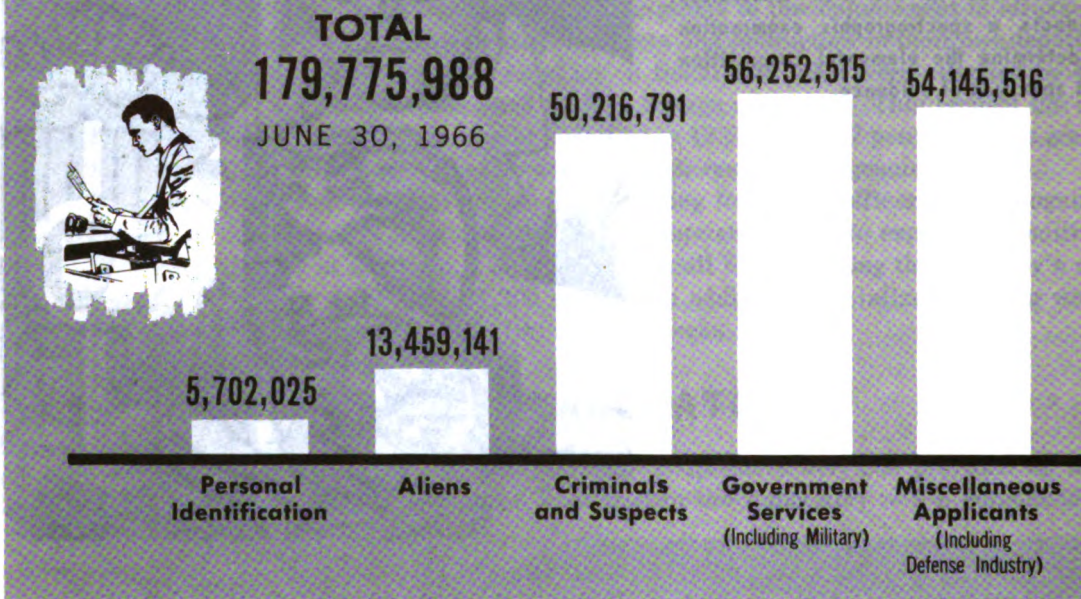
Examinations conducted during the fiscal year included 169,309 in the document, photographic, and shoe and tire print fields; 56,355 involving translations and related matters; 58,055 in the fields of physics and chemistry; and 585 involving radio and electronics. Important research aimed at developing new techniques in the field of scientific crime detection was also conducted during the year.

The Laboratory's wide range of scientific skills equips it to handle examinations in almost any area of criminal investigation. Consequently, requests made of it are varied and often complex. A case in point occurred on a Southern military installation during the year.

Four individuals set up a game known as "razzle-dazzle" at an on-post carnival sponsored by a civic group. This game was a scheme to defraud free-spending servicemen, and it did not operate long before the four individuals were arrested. The razzle-dazzle game involved a cutout board with 143 holes, each hole having a value of from 1 to 6. The player, for amounts varying from 25 cents to one dollar, rolled eight balls onto the board and the individual values for all the balls were totaled. This sum was compared with one of two score cards giving either yards earned toward a touchdown or miles earned toward the completion of an auto race. A total of 100 yards or miles was a winner and yards or miles could be accumulated toward an eventual prize, either a camera or a radio. Of the 41 possible total sums on the score cards, the two lowest, 8 and 9, and the two largest, 47 and 48, gave the player an immediate winning total of 100. All other sums gave less or no value to the player.

It probably appeared to the unsuspecting players that the possibility of obtaining one total was as good as obtaining any other total. However, the prosecutor preparing the case against the

TYPES OF FINGERPRINTS ON FILE AT FBI IDENTIFICATION DIVISION



operators of the game desired to know the precise odds involved.

Laboratory examiners quickly determined that the odds were so great in this game that hand analysis could not do the job. Computer programming of the problem gave the story, however. There were 143,259,982,035,730,560 different ways the eight balls could drop into the 143 holes, and chances of winning in one roll were 1 in 276,074,215. It was shown that, on the average, more than 6,000 rolls would be required to obtain a winning total of yards or miles.

The defendants, when faced with this information, elected to enter a plea of nolo contendere. They were fined and placed on 12 months' probation.

FINGERPRINT IDENTIFICATION

On August 16, 1965, an air liner crashed into Lake Michigan, killing the 24 passengers and six crew members. The FBI Identification Division's Disaster Squad was requested to assist in the identification of the victims of this tragic crash. Six bodies were recovered the following day and quickly identified, five through fingerprints and the sixth through visual identification. Inclement weather and the depth of the water, over 200 feet, greatly hampered other recovery operations, however, and the last victims were not found until late November. Despite the varying periods of immersion for these 24 victims, the Disaster Squad was able to identify 19 through fingerprints and the remaining five were identified by other means.

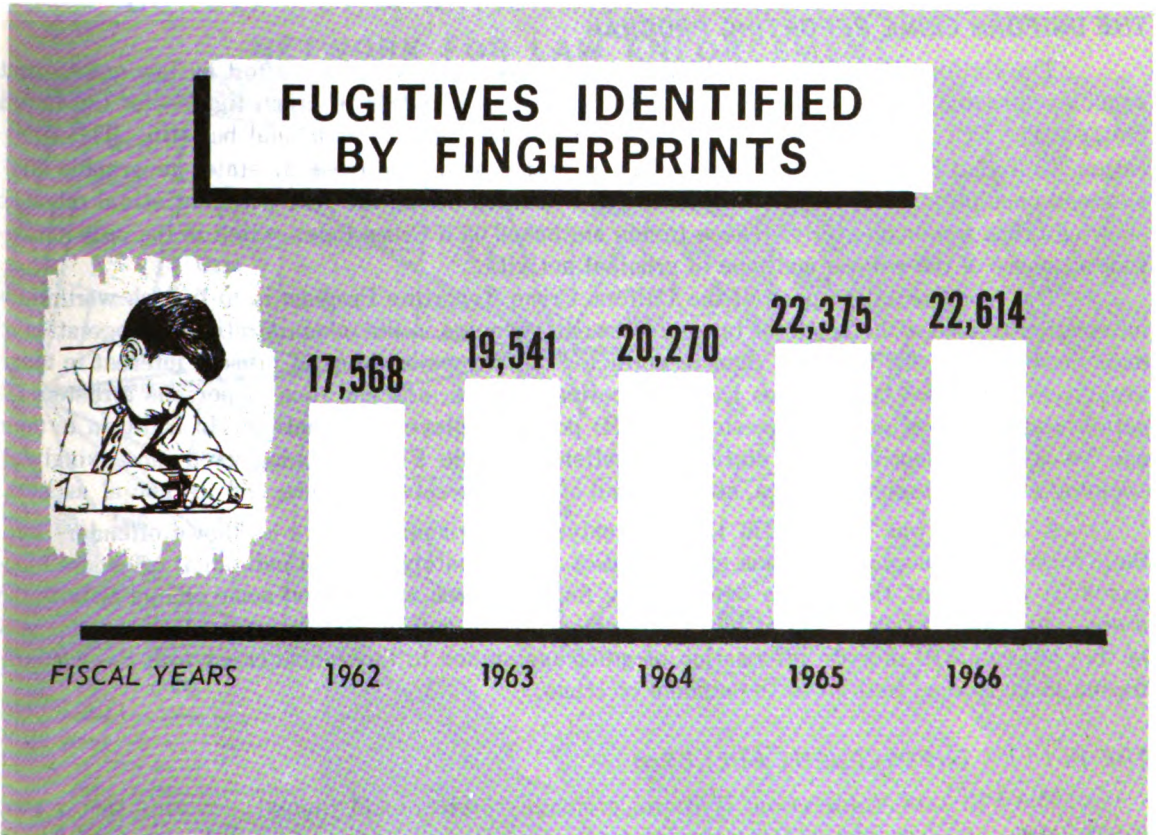
This humanitarian service is only one of the many accomplishments made possible by the FBI's huge collection of fingerprints. At the end of the 1966 fiscal year, the FBI Identification

Division had on file 179,775,988 sets of fingerprints representing an estimated 79,414,697 persons – 16,440,720 in the criminal files and 62,973,977 in the civil files. Of the total prints on file, 50,216,791 were taken in connection with arrests, while the remainder, the civil files, include fingerprints of aliens, Federal Government employees, members of the Armed Forces, miscellaneous applicants and those submitted for personal identification purposes.

During the 1966 fiscal year, 6,964,816 sets of fingerprints were received for searching, an 18 percent increase over 1965 and an average of 27,529 each workday. Each set with the exception of personal identification prints, was classified and a check made for any prior arrest data on file. No search is made through the civil fingerprint files except in special cases, such as attempts to identify missing persons, amnesia victims or unknown deceased. Prints relating to arrests are kept separate from the civil prints.

A record 22,614 fugitives from justice were identified by FBI fingerprint examiners in the fiscal year. These were individuals on whom wanted notices had been placed by various law enforcement agencies. There were over 74,000 such notices on file at the close of the year, 25,904 of which related to parole violators and 7,155 to probation violators.

The Identification Division's Latent Fingerprint Section received a record 19,400 cases for examination during the year. These involved 161,183 specimens to be examined for the presence of latent impressions and an additional 14,665 latent impressions which were submitted for comparison purposes. Suspects were identified from latents in 1,607 cases, a record high. Personnel of this Section also conducted 14 advanced latent fingerprint schools for law enforcement agencies during the year.



THE FBI DISASTER SQUAD

This squad of specially trained fingerprint experts was called on to assist in the identification of victims in 5 airplane crashes and a hurricane during the fiscal year. Members of the squad were able to obtain fingerprints from 97 of the 202 victims of these disasters, and by comparing these with known prints, 68 victims were positively identified.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE

The FBI exchanges fingerprint information on a cooperative basis with 82 friendly non-communist countries and United States possessions outside the continental limits. In the 1966 fiscal year, 18,159 sets of fingerprints were received in connection with this program, 2,034 of which were identified with records on file in the Identification Division. The FBI sent 335 fingerprint cards abroad for search, and 93 of these were identified.

PUBLICATIONS

Numerous requests for law enforcement information are received by the FBI from members of the profession, educators, students and other citizens. To meet this demand, the FBI prints a number of booklets, charts and other items. Some are technical in nature and are restricted in distribution to law enforcement personnel. Others are available to the general public.

THE UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING PROGRAM

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program is a nationwide voluntary effort by law enforcement agencies directed toward the collection, analysis and publication of crime figures for the United States. The FBI compiles these statistics and publishes them in an annual bulletin. This publication, Uniform Crime Reports, provides data on crime trends and rates by state, geographic division and population group. This bulletin is supplemented during the year with statistical releases showing crime trends quarterly. These trends are based on a Crime Index which is the only nationwide measure of the volume and type of criminal activity.

The fundamental purpose of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program is to furnish worthwhile information to assist the heads of law enforcement agencies in the administration and operation of their departments. To this end, data is collected on four major items of primary interest to these executives, namely: (1) offenses known to police; (2) age, sex and race of persons arrested; (3) police disposition of persons arrested; and (4) police employee information. In addition to their use by police executives, the statistics published by the FBI are being used increasingly by sociologists, penologists, judges, students and others interested in crime and its social aspects.

A program was initiated in 1963 to analyze the criminal careers of known offenders from their fingerprint records. This has shown that of approximately 135,000 individual offenders processed by the end of 1965 three out of every four had been arrested on some charge prior to the arrest which brought their record into the program. It is anticipated that continued development of this program will provide information of great assistance to those concerned with the administration of justice as well as to the student of crime.

THE FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

The FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, a monthly professional journal, contains timely articles relating to all phases of law enforcement work. This publication, which is not available to

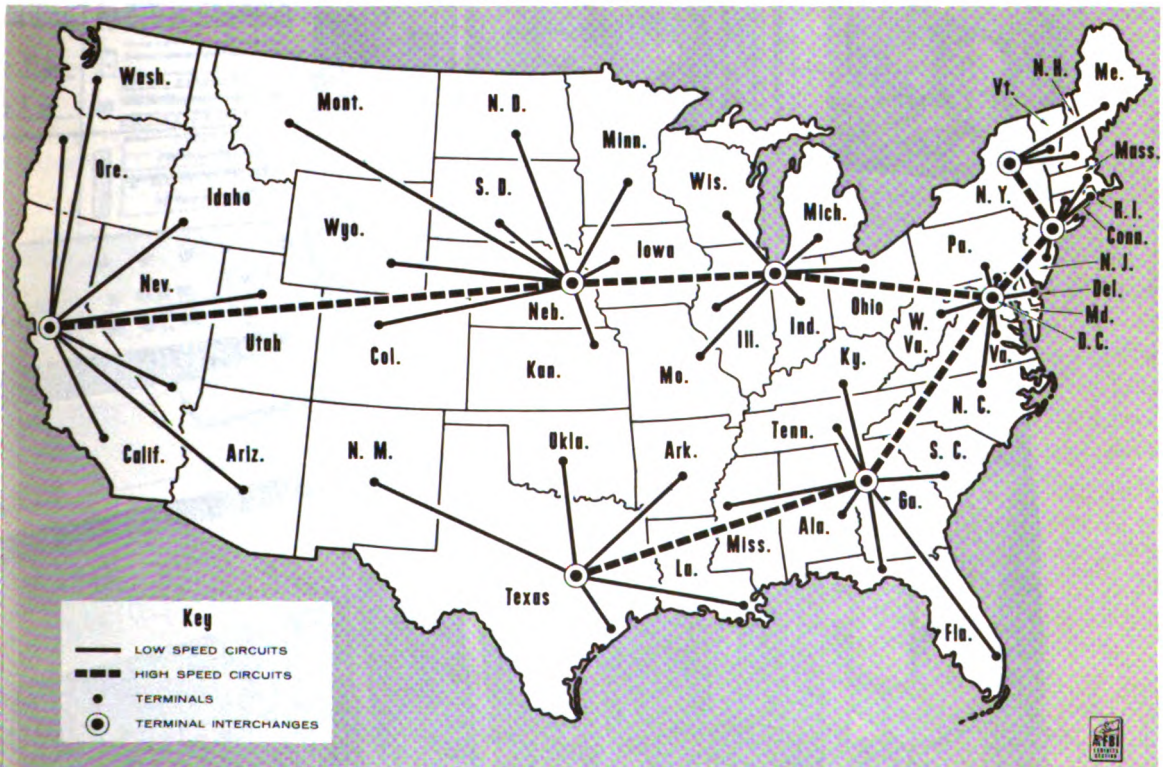
the general public, is in wide demand by law enforcement agencies and serves as a medium for the mutual exchange of ideas and the discussion of problems confronting the profession.

NATIONAL CRIME INFORMATION CENTER

In September, 1965, the FBI started work on the development of a national electronic information system which is to be known as the National Crime Information Center. This Center is being set up to complement the development of metropolitan and statewide electronic systems, holding forth the prospect of an eventual nationwide information network that will make available to each law enforcement agency, in a matter of seconds, data concerning wanted persons and criminal acts.

Initially, the FBI's National Crime Information Center will include data regarding stolen automobiles unrecovered after a specified time, stolen property in certain categories, all Federal fugitives, and fugitives wanted for the commission of state felonies. The Center will serve as an index to the documented files maintained by the local agencies and will not itself contain complete detailed information regarding the crimes.

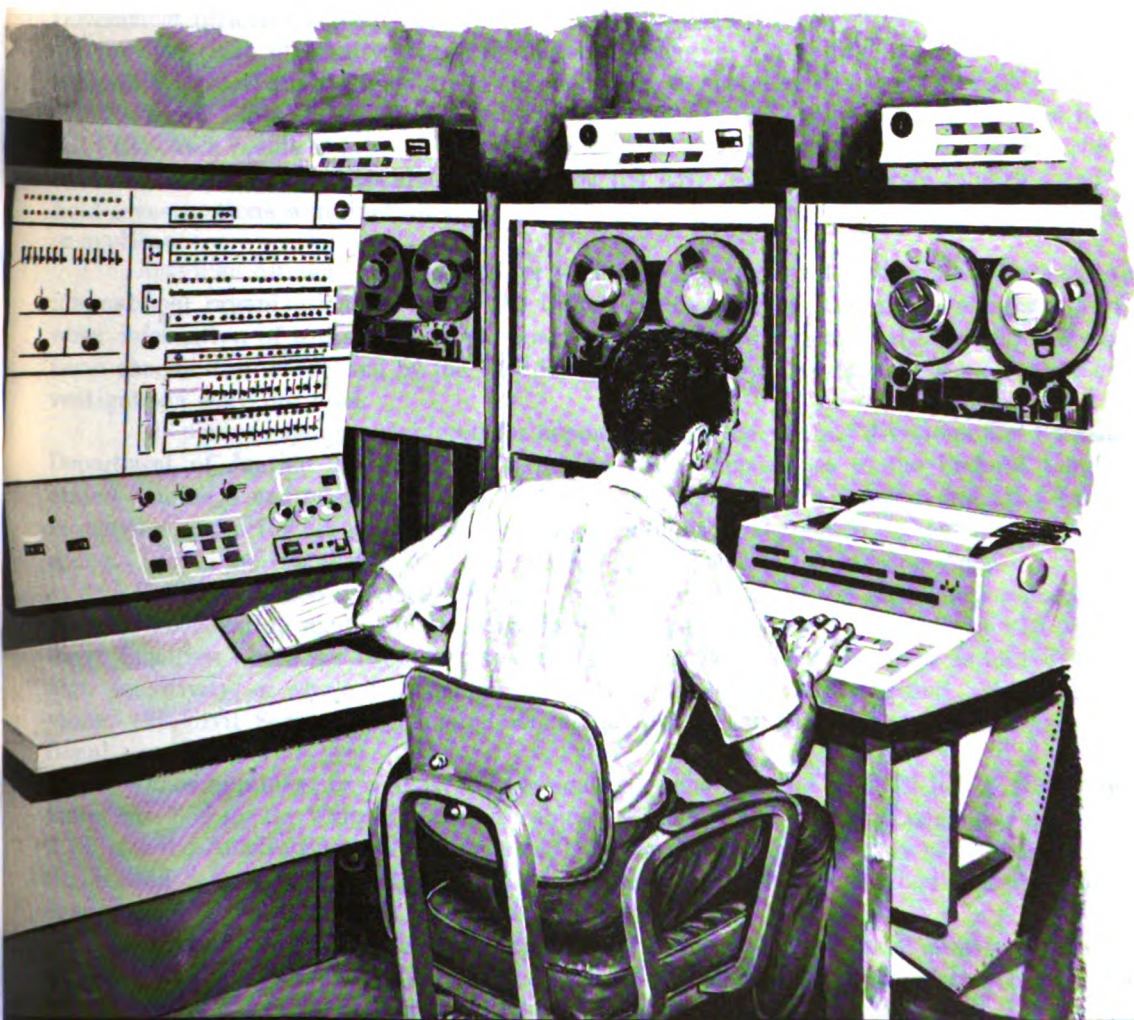
CONCEPT OF A NATIONWIDE COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT



Highspeed computers, the heart of the National Crime Information Center, will be located in FBI Headquarters, Washington, D. C. It is expected that the Center will be in limited operation with several of the existing local systems tied into it by January, 1967.



OTHER INVESTIGATIONS & FUNCTIONS



Protecting the Government

CONSTANT vigilance is necessary to prevent unscrupulous individuals from obtaining a foothold within the Federal Government. The FBI, through its investigations of various Government employees and applicants, plays a major role in protecting the integrity of the Government against infiltration by subversive and criminal elements.

APPLICANT AND EMPLOYEE INVESTIGATIONS

The FBI is required under Executive Order 10450 (often referred to as the Federal Employee Security Program) to check through its files the names and fingerprints of employees and applicants in the Executive Branch of the Government. Only where allegations of disloyalty exist are investigations conducted by the FBI to obtain facts which can be used by the interested agencies in deciding employment suitability. The results of these inquiries are furnished appropriate Government officials without opinion or recommendation. Investigations are limited to cases involving questions of loyalty; however, factors bearing on suitability, such as drunkenness, drug addiction, immorality, dishonesty and susceptibility to coercion, are also covered.

During the 1966 fiscal year, a total of 423,303 individual security forms were handled by the FBI. As a result of processing these forms, and on the basis of specific requests by Federal agencies and complaints received directly by the FBI, 1,315 preliminary inquiries and 742 full field investigations were instituted. Many of these disproved allegations made against employees or applicants.

American citizens employed by, or seeking employment with, the United Nations and other international organizations of which the United States is a member are investigated by the FBI when information of a disloyal nature concerning them is developed. Under this program, 1,625 name checks were processed by the FBI during the year, and five preliminary and 67 full field investigations were initiated.

All persons being considered for appointment in the various divisions and bureaus of the Department of Justice are investigated by the FBI. Appointees to the Federal bench, United States Attorneys and assistants, and United States Marshals and deputies are also investigated. In addition, inquiries are conducted regarding maintenance employees having access to FBI office space. During the fiscal year, the FBI handled 3,520 cases in these categories.

Public Law 298 provides that the Civil Service Commission shall have primary responsibility for conducting applicant investigations. It specifies, however, that the FBI shall handle those inquiries where the President so directs, where the position involved is certified as one of high sensitivity, or where data indicating possible disloyalty is discovered. Within these provisions, the Civil Service Commission requested 302 investigations for various agencies in the fiscal year 1966.

Other applicant or employee investigations conducted by the FBI in the 1966 fiscal year included: 656 for the White House and Cabinet officers; 92 for certain Congressional committees; 2,735 for the Atomic Energy Commission; 37 for the Agency for International Development; 20 for the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency; 34 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration; and 324 for the Peace Corps.

Investigations to determine the character and activities of persons requesting Presidential pardons after being convicted of felonies in Federal courts are conducted by the FBI at the request of the United States Pardon Attorney. These applicants seek through the pardons to gain

restoration of certain civil rights lost as a result of their convictions. As a matter of cooperation with the Pardon Attorney, the FBI also investigates applicants for executive clemency in those cases in which the individual was originally convicted of an offense within the jurisdiction of the FBI. There were 388 investigations completed in these two categories in the fiscal year.

NAME CHECKS

In keeping with its responsibilities for the coordination and dissemination of information relating to the internal security of the United States, the FBI promptly furnishes pertinent information to interested agencies of the Executive Branch of the Government. In addition, various departments and agencies submit requests for name checks on persons or organizations. More than two million such requests, including submissions under Executive Order 10450, were handled in the 1966 fiscal year.

CIVIL INVESTIGATIONS

Important savings result each year from civil investigations conducted by the FBI in matters in which the Government is a party in interest. These cases, many of which involve highly technical accounting problems, resulted in savings and recoveries amounting to more than \$128,000,000 in the 1966 fiscal year.

A breakdown of the amounts recorded in some categories of these cases included: Admiralty Matters, \$8,689,470; Alien Property Custodian Matters, \$75,638; Ascertaining Financial Ability, \$2,484,032; Court of Claims, \$50,039,182; Federal Tort Claims Act, \$61,949,064; and Renegotiation Act, \$5,125,000. In addition, miscellaneous civil suits and other miscellaneous actions resulted in savings and recoveries totaling \$16,024,925 for the year.

ADMINISTRATIVE FUNCTIONS

The organizational makeup of the FBI provides for top efficiency with a minimum number of employees. At the end of 1966 fiscal year, there were 15,684 employees on the rolls of the FBI, including 6,555 Special Agents and 9,129 clerical, stenographic and technical personnel. These employees are assigned in 57 Field Offices in the United States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, 13 liaison posts in foreign countries, and at FBI Headquarters in Washington, D. C.

The Headquarters staff, which is divided into ten Divisions each headed by an Assistant Director, supervises all FBI activities. The responsibilities of each Division are carefully defined to insure close supervision of all operations and to avoid duplication of effort.

FBI Field Offices are located in major cities and each is headed by a Special Agent in Charge. All Offices are manned 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. A new Field Office was established at Columbia, South Carolina, during the fiscal year. In addition to the investigative personnel assigned in the Field Office cities, there are Special Agents stationed in approximately 500 Resident Agencies (suboffices) located throughout the United States. Personnel in Resident Agencies provide prompt and economic handling of investigative matters in their areas.

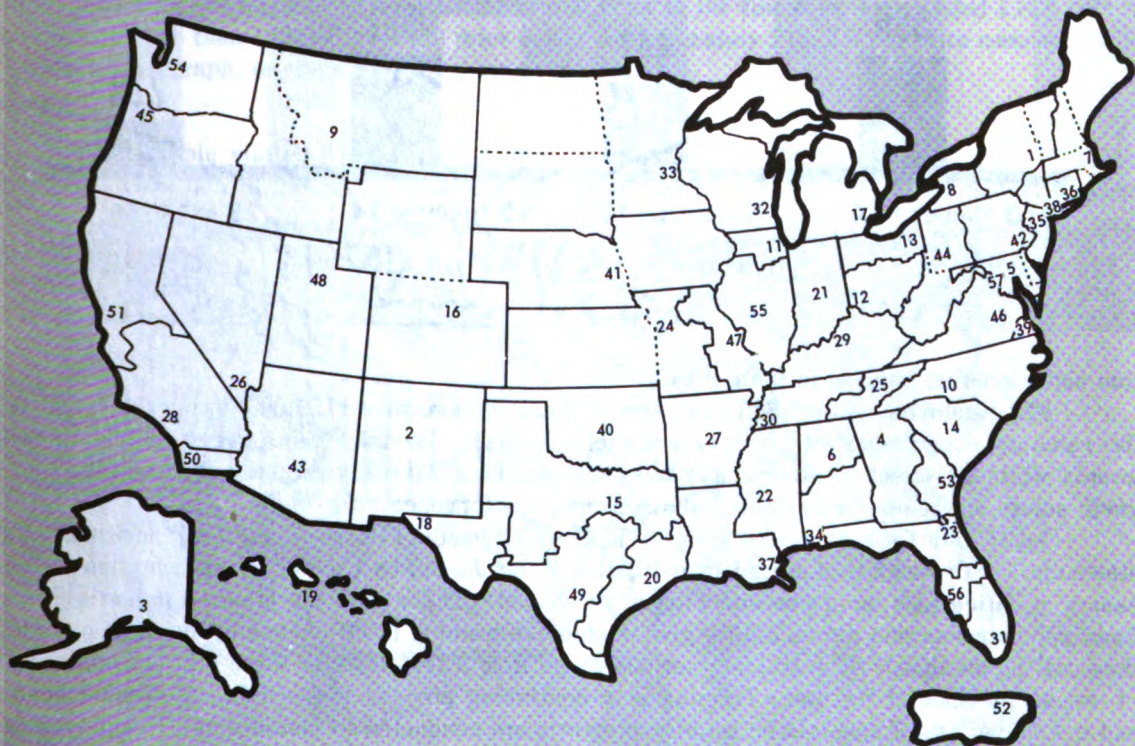
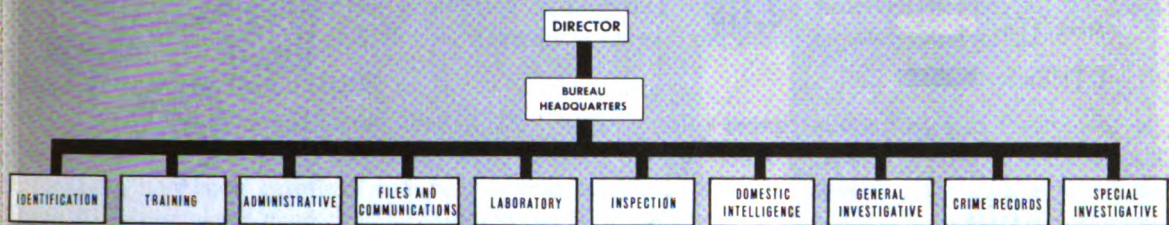
A limited number of FBI representatives are stationed in liaison posts in 12 foreign capitals and Hong Kong. These employees facilitate a continuing exchange of information with foreign agencies on matters relating to international crime and subversive activities.

PERSONNEL

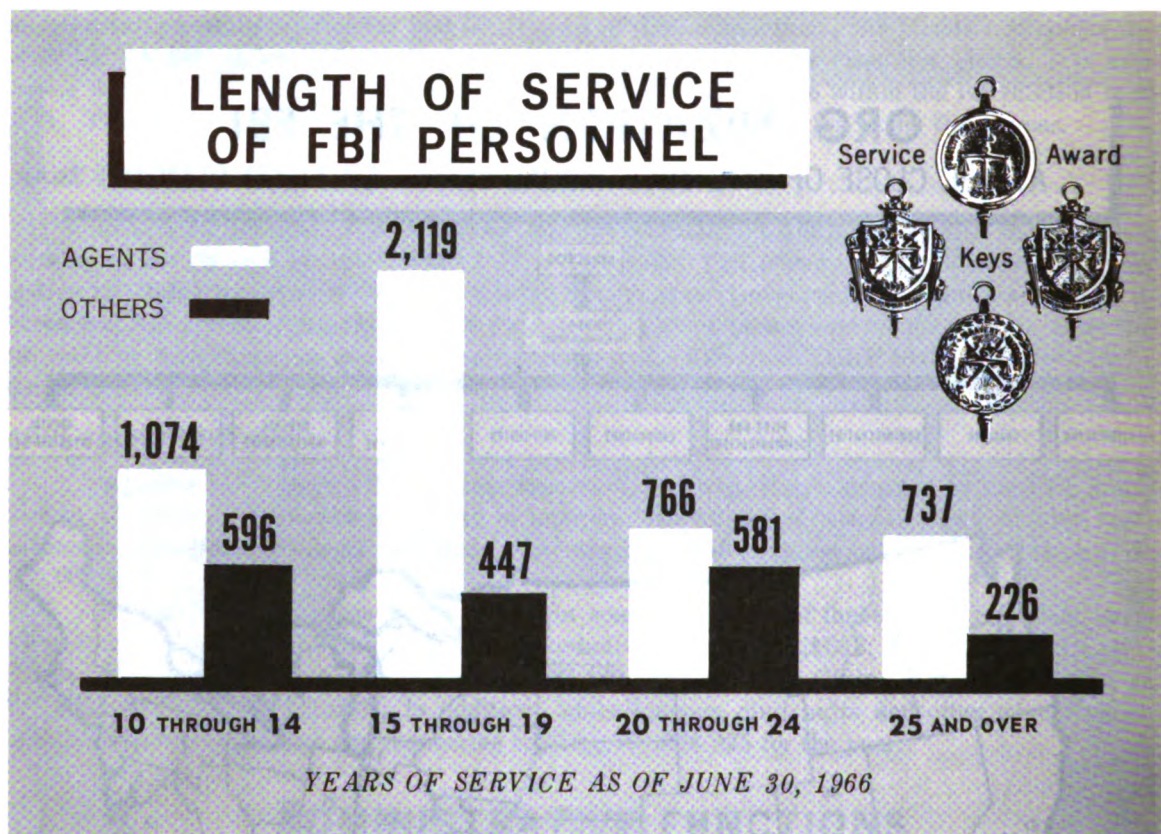
Over 71 percent of the Special Agents and 20 percent of the noninvestigative personnel in the FBI had served more than ten years by the close of the 1966 fiscal year. A traditionally low turnover rate provides the FBI with experienced career employees who have pride in the organiza-

ORGANIZATION OF THE FBI

AT THE CLOSE OF THE 1966 FISCAL YEAR -- 57 FIELD OFFICES



- | | | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1 ALBANY | 11 CHICAGO | 21 INDIANAPOLIS | 31 MIAMI | 41 OMAHA | 51 SAN FRANCISCO |
| 2 ALBUQUERQUE | 12 CINCINNATI | 22 JACKSON | 32 MILWAUKEE | 42 PHILADELPHIA | 52 SAN JUAN |
| 3 ANCHORAGE | 13 CLEVELAND | 23 JACKSONVILLE | 33 MINNEAPOLIS | 43 PHOENIX | 53 SAVANNAH |
| 4 ATLANTA | 14 COLUMBIA | 24 KANSAS CITY | 34 MOBILE | 44 PITTSBURGH | 54 SEATTLE |
| 5 BALTIMORE | 15 DALLAS | 25 KNOXVILLE | 35 NEWARK | 45 PORTLAND | 55 SPRINGFIELD |
| 6 BIRMINGHAM | 16 DENVER | 26 LAS VEGAS | 36 NEW HAVEN | 46 RICHMOND | 56 TAMPA |
| 7 BOSTON | 17 DETROIT | 27 LITTLE ROCK | 37 NEW ORLEANS | 47 ST. LOUIS | 57 WASHINGTON, D. C. |
| 8 BUFFALO | 18 EL PASO | 28 LOS ANGELES | 38 NEW YORK | 48 SALT LAKE CITY | |
| 9 BUTTE | 19 HONOLULU | 29 LOUISVILLE | 39 NORFOLK | 49 SAN ANTONIO | |
| 10 CHARLOTTE | 20 HOUSTON | 30 MEMPHIS | 40 OKLAHOMA CITY | 50 SAN DIEGO | |



tion and a genuine interest in their work.

FBI employees earned 865 cash awards totaling more than \$150,000 during the fiscal year for valuable suggestions or superior accomplishments. Special Agents received 664 of these awards while 201 went to other employees. In addition, 770 employees received quality within-grade salary increases for sustained above-average performance.

Applicants for employment with the FBI, which handles its own recruiting, must meet rigid standards. A thorough background investigation is conducted on each applicant who has the necessary qualifications before an appointment is offered. Those with the greatest potential are offered appointments and are thereafter given extensive training in all phases of the duties to which they will be assigned. The training periods range from a few days for some clerical positions to 14 weeks for Special Agents. Training is a continuing process in the FBI. Refresher courses and a wide variety of specialized training programs are conducted to insure that all employees are fully informed on matters which affect their work.

SPECIAL SERVICES

Modern data processing equipment performs many statistical and administrative functions at FBI Headquarters. It is also used for special accounting projects to assist investigations in the field. In connection with the initiation of the FBI's National Crime Information Center, the data processing facilities at FBI Headquarters have been considerably increased.

Valuable assistance to field investigations is also provided by Exhibits Specialists at FBI Headquarters. Preparation by these specialists of artists' conception drawings of suspects

materially aids the investigative force. In addition, models, charts and exhibits they prepare assist in the presentation of testimony in court.

INSPECTIONS

A highly trained inspection staff periodically examines the operations of each FBI Field Office, Liaison Post and Resident Agency, as well as each of the Divisions at the Headquarters in Washington. These inspections insure maximum efficiency of operations, detect and correct weaknesses and provide for the evaluation of new techniques and procedures. During the 1966 fiscal year, 78 inspections and 85 miscellaneous surveys and inquiries were conducted.

FILES AND COMMUNICATIONS

At the year's end, more than 5,300,000 files were being retained at FBI Headquarters. The information contained in these files, relating for the most part to subversive and criminal activities, has been carefully indexed so that it can be quickly located. The master index for these files contained more than 52,500,000 cards at the close of the year. Requests for searches through the master index during the year exceeded 2,400,000.

The number of pieces of mail added to FBI files in the fiscal year exceeded 1,806,000, an increase of more than 119,000 over the prior year. Approximately 213,000 expedite messages were handled by telegraph, teletype or radio during the year.

TOURS

More people visited FBI Headquarters for guided tours in the 1966 fiscal year than in any prior year. Over half of the 635,336 visitors were young people, an indication of the interest youth



As his young audience listens with rapt attention, an FBI Agent explains the operation of the Thompson submachine gun before firing it at a target down range behind him. A firearms demonstration is one of the high lights of a tour through FBI Headquarters, Washington, D.C. These tours are open to the public and are taken by hundreds of thousands of persons each year.

has in the activities of law enforcement. Many foreign tourists and law enforcement officers also visited the FBI.

The tours last about an hour and include a view of the operations of the FBI Laboratory and exhibits depicting cases investigated by Special Agents. A brief firearms demonstration concludes the tour.